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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) A six-month-long negotiation.
B) Preparations for the party.
C) A project with a troublesome client.
D) Gift wrapping for the colleagues.
2. A) Take wedding photos.
B) Advertise her company.
C) Start a small business.
D) Throw a celebration party.
3. A) Hesitant.
B) Nervous.
C) Flattered.
D) Surprised.
4. A) Start her own bakery.
B) Improve her baking skill.
C) Share her cooking experience.
D) Prepare for the wedding.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) They have to spend more time studying.
B) They have to participate in club activities.
C) They have to be more responsible for what they do.
D) They have to choose a specific academic discipline.
6. A) Get ready for a career.
B) Make a lot of friends.
C) Set a long-term goal.
D) Behave like adults.

- 7. A) Those who share her academic interests.
B) Those who respect her student commitments.
C) Those who can help her when she is in need.
D) Those who go to the same clubs as she does.
- 8. A) Those helpful for tapping their potential.
B) Those conducive to improving their social skills.
C) Those helpful for cultivating individual interests.
D) Those conducive to their academic studies.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) They break away from traditional ways of thinking.
B) They are prepared to work harder than anyone else.
C) They are good at refining old formulas.
D) They bring their potential into full play.
- 10. A) They contributed to the popularity of skiing worldwide.
B) They resulted in a brand-new style of skiing technique.
C) They promoted the scientific use of skiing poles.
D) They made explosive news in the sports world.
- 11. A) He was recognized as a genius in the world of sports.
B) He competed in all major skiing events in the world.
C) He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.
D) He broke three world skiing records in three years.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) They appear restless.
B) They lose consciousness.
C) They become upset.
D) They die almost instantly.
- 13. A) It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.
B) It keeps returning to you every now and then.
C) It leaves you with a long lasting impression.
D) It contributes to the shaping of your mind.
- 14. A) To succeed while feeling irritated.

- B) To feel happy without good health.
 - C) To be free from frustration and failure.
 - D) To enjoy good health while in dark moods.
15. A) They are closely connected.
- B) They function in a similar way.
 - C) They are too complex to understand.
 - D) They reinforce each other constantly.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They differ in their appreciation of music.
- B) They focus their attention on different things.
 - C) They finger the piano keys in different ways.
 - D) They choose different pieces of music to play.
17. A) They manage to cooperate well with their teammates.
- B) They use effective tactics to defeat their competitors.
 - C) They try hard to meet the spectators' expectations.
 - D) They attach great importance to high performance.
18. A) It marks a breakthrough in behavioral science.
- B) It adopts a conventional approach to research.
 - C) It supports a piece of conventional wisdom.
 - D) It gives rise to controversy among experts.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) People's envy of slim models.
- B) People's craze for good health.
 - C) The increasing range of fancy products.
 - D) The great variety of slimming products.
20. A) They appear vigorous.
- B) They appear strange.
 - C) They look charming.
 - D) They look unhealthy.
21. A) Culture and upbringing.
- B) Wealth and social status.
 - C) Peer pressure.

D) Media influence.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) The relation between hair and skin.

B) The growing interest in skin studies.

C) The color of human skin.

D) The need of skin protection.

23. A) The necessity to save energy.

B) Adaptation to the hot environment.

C) The need to breathe with ease.

D) Dramatic climate changes on earth.

24. A) Leaves and grass.

B) Man-made shelter.

C) Their skin coloring.

D) Hair on their skin.

25. A) Their genetic makeup began to change.

B) Their communities began to grow steadily.

C) Their children began to mix with each other.

D) Their pace of evolution began to quicken.

□□

Conversation 1 □□□□□, □□□

Cathy: Hi, my name's Cathy, nice to meet you.

John: Nice to meet you too Kathy, my name's John. I'm a university friend of the bride. What about you? Who do you know at this party?

Cathy: I am a colleague of Brenda. I was a little surprised to be invited to be honest. We've only been working together the last six months, but we quickly became good friends. We just wrapped up a project with a difficult client last week. I bet Brenda is glad it's done with, and she can focus on wedding preparations.

John: Oh, yes. So you are Cathy from the office. Actually I've heard a lot about you in that project, the client sounded like a real nightmare.

Cathy: Oh, he was, I mean we deal with all kinds of people on a regular basis, it's part of the job, but he was especially particular. Enough about that, what line of work are you in?

John: Well, right out of college I worked in advertising for a while. Recently though, I turn my photography hobby into a small business. I'll actually be taking photos during the big event as a wedding gift.

Cathy: That sounds wonderful and very thoughtful of you. I bake, just as a hobby. But Brenda has asked me to do the cake for the wedding. I was a bit

nervous saying yes because I'm far from a professional.

John: Did you bake the cookies here at the party tonight?

Cathy: Yes, I got the idea from a magazine.

John: They're delicious! You've got nothing to worry about. You are a natural.

Cathy: You really think so?

John: If you hadn't told me that. I would have guessed they were baked by the restaurant. You know, with your event planning experience you could very well open your own shop.

Cathy: (laughing) One step at a time. First, I'll see how baking the wedding cake goes. If it's not a disaster, maybe I'll give it some more thought.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What did Cathy and Brenda finished doing last week?
2. What is John going to do for Brenda?
3. How did Kathy feel when asked to bake the cake?
4. What does the man suggest the woman do?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□

M: You are heading for a completely different world, now that you are about to graduate from high school.

W: I know it's the end of high school, but many of my classmates are going on to the same university, and we are still required to study hard. So what's the difference?

M: Many aspects are different here at the university. The most important one is that you have to take more individual responsibility for your actions. It's up to your own self-discipline - how much efforts you put into study. Living in college dormitories, there are no parents to tell you that study harder or stop wasting time. Lectures have hundreds of students and they are not going to follow you up or question you if you miss the lectures.

W: Nobody cares you mean?

M: It's not that nobody concerned about you, it's just that suddenly at the university you are expected to behave like an adult. That means concentrating on the direction of your life in general and your own academic performance specifically.

W: For example...

M: Well, like you need to manage daily, weekly and monthly schedules, so that you study regularly. Be sure to attend all classes and leave enough time to finish your assignments and prepare well for examinations.

W: Ok, and what else is different?

M: Well, in college there are lots of distractions, and you need to control yourself. You will make interesting friends, but you need only keep the friends who respect your students' commitments. Also, there are a lot of wonderful clubs, but you shouldn't allocate too much time to club activities, unless they are directly related to your study. It's also your choice if you want to go out at night, but you will be foolish to let that affect class performance during the

day.

W: Well, I'm determined to do well at the university and I guess I'm going to have to grow up fast.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the man say about college students as compared with high schoolers?
6. What are college students expected to do according to the man?
7. What kind of friends does the man suggest the woman make as a college student?
8. What kind of club activities should college students engage according to the man?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□

Most successful people are unorthodox persons whose minds wonder outside traditional ways of thinking. Instead of trying to refine old formulas, they invent new ones. When Jean-Claude Killy made the French national ski team in the early 1960s, he was prepared to work harder than anyone else to be the best. At the crack of dawn, he would run up the slopes with his skis on, an unbelievably backbreaking activity. In the evening, he would do weightlifting and running. But the other team members were working as hard and long as he was. He realized instinctively that simply training harder would never be enough. Killy then began challenging the basic theories of racing technique. Each week, he would try something different to see if he could find a better, faster way down the mountain. His experiments resulted in a new style that was almost exactly opposite the exact technique of the time. It involved skiing with his legs apart for better balance and sitting back on the skis when he came to a turn. He also used ski poles in an unorthodox way--to propel himself as he skied. The explosive new style helped cut Killy's racing time dramatically. In 1966 and 1967, he captured virtually every major skiing trophy. The next year, he won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics, a record in ski racing that has never been topped. Killy learned an important secret shared by many creative people: innovations don't require genius, just a willingness to question the way things have always been done.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What does the speaker say about most successful people?
10. What does the speaker say about Killy's experiments?
11. What is said to be Killy's biggest honor in his skiing career?

Passage 2 □□□□□

Scientific experiments have demonstrated incredible ways to kill a guinea pig, a small furry animal. Emotional upsets generate powerful and deadly toxic substances. Blood samples taken from persons experiencing intense fear or anger when injected into guinea pigs have killed them in less than two minutes. Imagine what these poisonous substances can do to your own body.

Every thought that you have affects your body chemistry within a split second. Remember how you feel when you are speeding down the highway and a big truck suddenly brakes twenty meters in front of you. A shock wave shoots through your whole system. Your mind produces instant reactions in your body. The toxic substances that fear, anger, frustration and stress produce not only kill guinea pigs but kill us off in a similar manner. It is impossible to be fearful, anxious, irritated and healthy at the same time. It is not just difficult, it is impossible. Simply put, your body's health is a reflection of your mental health. Sickness will often then be a result of unresolved inner conflicts which in time show up in the body. It is also fascinating how our subconscious mind shapes our health. Do you recall falling sick on a day when you didn't want to go to school? Headaches brought on by fear? The mind-body connection is such that if, for example, we want to avoid something, very often our subconscious mind will arrange it. Once we recognize that these things happen to us, we are half way to doing something about them.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What happens to guinea pigs when blood samples of angry people are injected into them?
13. What does the speaker say about every thought you have?
14. What does the speaker say is impossible?
15. What does the passage say about our mind and body?

Recording 1 □□□□□□□□

Teachers and students alike have experienced the curious paradox that beginners, as a rule, tend to think too little about what they are doing because they think too much about what they are doing. Take for example people who are learning to play basketball or the piano. They have to give so much thought and attention to the low-level mechanics of handling the ball or fingering the keys or reading the music, that they are unable to give any thought to the thing that matters - the game, or the music, respectively. With experts, it's just the other way around. They are open to the tactical possibilities and the musical challenges precisely because they are freed, through skill, from the need to pay attention to the low-level details of how to play. Indeed, when the expert pays attention to the mechanics, this is liable to disrupt performance. This has led some to say that the expert operates in a zone 'beyond thought', in a state of flow. But this is misleading. Expert performance is not beyond thought. Smart basketball players or skilled musicians need to pay close attention to the demands of high performance, to the challenges to be overcome. What they don't need to do - what would be a distraction - is to have to think about where their fingers are, or how to control the ball while running. It's not mechanics, but the play itself, that absorbs the experts' intelligence. A nice video published online last month sheds light on expertise and the conscious mind. The video reports a new study using an eye-tracking device. It turns out that the less-skilled pianist spends more time

looking at her fingers than does the expert who, in contrast, is more likely to be looking at the sheet music, or looking ahead at keys he's not yet playing. In general, the expert's gaze was calmer and more stable. This is not a surprising finding. It supports what we might almost think of as conventional wisdom. But it's remarkable for all that, nonetheless. The eye tracker gives expert and learning performers a glimpse into what they do without thinking about it. The topic of the nature of skill – and the differences between beginners and experts – has been one of considerable discussion in cognitive science and philosophy.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about beginners and expert pianists?
17. What do smart basketball players do according to the speaker?
18. What do we learn about the new study published in an online video?

Recording 2 □□□□□□

Every summer when I top up my selection of summer outfits from the department stores, my eyes would nearly pop out of my head. I'm overwhelmed with the wide range of different slimming products each year. And more shockingly, these products are often advocated by very slim models. Having lived in Asia for almost ten years now, I've seen various dieting tips come and go. I remember in Japan people heading directly to the food section in the supermarket when the banana diet was at its peak. Then, there was the black tea and oolong tea diet followed by the soybean diet and the tomato juice diet. The list goes on and on. Apart from what people eat, I've also seen many interesting slimming products. In Hongkong, I've seen girls wrapping their whole body or both legs up with a special type of slimming tape which is supposed to help make them thinner. But it just reminded me of the roasted ham my mother usually puts on the dinner table of Christmas. Then there were the face slimming rollers that were said to improve your blood circulation and make your face smaller. Personally, I do not believe in any of these slimming gadgets. And I think I have a very different perspective when it comes to the definition of what is beautiful. Asian women prefer to avoid the sun because being pale or white is considered beautiful, whereas a tanned complexion is considered much more beautiful and sexy in the west. It is most certainly shaped by a person's culture as well as how they were raised in their childhood. As each summer season approaches, there's no escape from it. But it's not only women who are affected by this pressure to look good. Men aspire to be able to show off their six packs or their V-shape backs and there's a growing market of slimming pills aimed at men too. I think no matter what diets we follow or what slimming products we obsess ourselves with, at the end of the day there's no magic trick to shape up for the summer. Eat in a balance way and incorporate the right level of physical activity. For me, this still seems to be the best plan.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What overwhelms the speaker when she buys her summer outfits each year?
20. What does the speaker think of girls wrapping their legs up with slimming tape?
21. What does the speaker think affects people's interpretation of beauty?

Recording 3 □□□□

Skin may seem like a superficial human attribute, but it is the first thing we notice about anyone we meet. As a zoologist focusing on the studies of apes and monkeys, I've been studying why humans evolved to become the naked ape, and why skin comes in so many different shades around the world. We can make a very good estimate from the fossil record that humans probably evolved naked skin around a million and a half years ago. And meanwhile, they mostly lost their coat of fur. Today, we have a few patches of hair remaining on various parts of our bodies. But compared with apes and monkeys, we have very little. Basically, we turned our skin darker to serve as a natural sun-protector in the place of the hair we lost. We think we lost this hair because of the need to keep ourselves cool, when we were moving around vigorously in a hot environment. We can't really lose heat by breathing quickly and loudly like dogs. We have to do it by sweating. So we evolved the ability to sweat plentifully, and lost most of our fur. Most animals protect themselves from the sun with fur. What we did in our ancestry was to produce more permanent natural coloring in our skin cells. This was really an important revolution in human history, because it allowed us to continue to evolve in equatorial environments. It really made it possible for us to continue along the path toward modern humans in Africa. For most of the human history, we all had dark skin. What we see today is the product of evolutionary events, resulting from the dispersal of a few human populations out of Africa around 60,000 to 70,000 years ago. Our species originated around 200,000 years ago, and underwent tremendous diversification, culturally, technologically, linguistically, artistically, for 130,000 years. After that, a few small populations left Africa to populate the rest of the world. These early ancestors of modern Eurasians disperse into parts of the world that had more seasonal sunshine and much lower levels of sun radiation. It's in these populations that we begin to see real changes in the genetic makeup of natural coloring. Today, skin color is evolving via new mixtures of people coming together and having children with new mixtures of skin color genes. We can see this in almost every large city worldwide. Not only the coloring genes, but lots of other genes are getting mixed up, too.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
23. What had probably caused humans to lose most of their hair one and a half million years ago?

24. What does the speaker say protected early humans from the sun?
25. What happened after humans migrated from Africa to other parts of the world?

2019 年 6 月 11 日

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Why Roman Holiday was more famous than Breakfast at Tiffany's.
B) Why Audrey Hepburn had more female fans than male ones.
C) Why the woman wanted to be like Audrey Hepburn.
D) Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.
2. A) Her unique personality.
B) Her physical condition.
C) Her shift of interest to performing arts.
D) Her family's suspension of financial aid.
3. A) She was not an outgoing person.
B) She was modest and hardworking.
C) She was easy-going on the whole.
D) She was usually not very optimistic.
4. A) She was influenced by the roles she played in the films.
B) Her parents taught her to sympathize with the needy.
C) She learned to volunteer when she was a child.
D) Her family benefited from other people's help.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Give a presentation.
B) Raise some questions.
C) Start a new company.
D) Attend a board meeting.
6. A) It will cut production costs.
B) It will raise productivity.
C) No staff will be dismissed.
D) No new staff will be hired.

- 7. A) The timeline of restructuring.
- B) The reasons for restructuring.
- C) The communication channels.
- D) The company's new missions.
- 8. A) By consulting their own department managers.
- B) By emailing questions to the man or the woman.
- C) By exploring various channels of communication.
- D) By visiting the company's own computer network.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) It helps passengers to take care of their pet animals.
- B) It has animals to help passengers carry their luggage.
- C) It uses therapy animals to soothe nervous passengers.
- D) It allows passengers to have animals travel with them.
- 10. A) Avoiding possible dangers.
- B) Finding their way around.
- C) Identifying drug smugglers.
- D) Looking after sick passengers.
- 11. A) Schedule their flights around the animal visits.
- B) Photograph the therapy animals at the airport.
- C) Keep some animals for therapeutic purposes.
- D) Bring their pet animals on board their plane.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) Beside a beautifully painted wall in Arles.
- B) Beside the gate of an ancient Roman city.
- C) At the site of an ancient Roman mansion.
- D) At the entrance to a reception hall in Rome.
- 13. A) A number of different images.
- B) A number of mythological heroes.
- C) Various musical instruments.
- D) Paintings by famous French artists.
- 14. A) The originality and expertise shown.

- B) The stunning images vividly depicted.
 - C) The worldly sophistication displayed.
 - D) The impressive skills and costly dyes.
15. A) His artistic taste is superb.
- B) His identity remains unclear
 - C) He was a collector of antiques.
 - D) He was a rich Italian merchant.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They encourage international cooperation.
- B) They lay stress on basic scientific research.
 - C) They place great emphasis on empirical studies.
 - D) They favour scientists from its member countries.
17. A) Many of them wish to win international recognition.
- B) They believe that more hands will make light work.
 - C) They want to follow closely the international trend.
 - D) Many of their projects have become complicated.
18. A) It requires mathematicians to work independently.
- B) It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.
 - C) It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.
 - D) It calls for more research funding to catch up.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus.
- B) Scientists discovered water on Venus.
 - C) Scientists found Venus had atmosphere.
 - D) Scientists observed Venus from a space vehicle.
20. A) It resembles Earth in many aspects.
- B) It is the same as fiction has portrayed.
 - C) It is a paradise of romance for alien life.
 - D) It undergoes geological changes like Earth.
21. A) It might have been hotter than it is today.
- B) It might have been a cozy habitat for life.
 - C) It used to have more water than Earth.

D) It used to be covered with rainforests.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Causes of sleeplessness.

B) Cross-cultural communication.

C) Cultural psychology.

D) Motivation and positive feelings.

23. A) They attach great importance to sleep.

B) They often have trouble falling asleep.

C) They pay more attention to sleep efficiency.

D) They generally sleep longer than East Asians.

24. A) By asking people to report their sleep habits.

B) By observing people's sleep patterns in labs.

C) By having people wear motion-detecting watches.

D) By videotaping people's daily sleeping processes.

25. A) It has made remarkable progress in the past few decades.

B) It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.

C) It has not yet produced anything conclusive.

D) It has attracted attention all over the world.



Conversation 1 □□□□□□□□

W: Wow, I would give anything to be more like Audrey Hepburn.

M: I never really understood why so many girls were such big fans of her. I mean I've seen the famous films, Roman Holiday, Breakfast at Tiffany's and a few others, but I still don't fully get it. Was she that great an actress?

W: Well, for me, my adoration goes beyond her movies. She has such a classic elegance about her. She was always so poised. In part, because she spent years training as a ballet dancer before becoming an actress.

M: Why didn't she stick to dancing as a career?

W: It seems it was fate. She suffered from inadequate nutrition during the war, and therefore a career as a professional dancer would have been too demanding on her body. So she focused on acting instead. Roman Holiday was her first big break, which made her a star.

M: Was that the film that opened with her shopping for jewelry in New York City? You know, the scene she was wearing a black dress and dark sunglasses with a pearl necklace and long black gloves. I see the photo of her in that costume everywhere.

W: No, that was Breakfast at Tiffany's. That costume is often referred to as the most famous little black dress of all time. Her character in that film is very

outgoing and charming, even though in real life, Audrey always described herself as shy and quiet.

M: So, what did she do after her acting career?

W: She dedicated much of her life to helping children in need. Her family received international aid during the war when she was growing up. I think that left her big impression on her. That's where I got the idea to volunteer for children's charity next weekend.

M: I'll join you. I may not be as charming as Audrey Hepburn, but I'm all for supporting a good cause.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What does the man say he never really understood?
2. What prevented Audrey Hepburn from becoming a professional dancer?
3. What do we learn about Audrey Hepburn in real life?
4. Why did Audrey Hepburn devote much of her life to charity after her acting career?

Conversation 2 □□□□

W: So how is our presentation about the restructuring of the company coming along?

M: Fine, I am putting the finishing touches to it now, but we will have to be prepared for questions.

W: Yes, there is already a feeling that this is a top-down change, we really need to get everyone on board.

M: Well, there's been an extensive consultation period.

W: I know, but there is always the feeling that if it isn't broken, don't fix it.

M: People are worried about their jobs too. I think we need to stress that while there will be some job changes, there won't be anyone getting dismissed. In fact, we are looking to take on more staff.

W: Agreed. You can hardly blame people for worrying, though. We need to make it clear that it's not just change for change's sake. In other words, we really must make the case for why we are doing it. So, what's the outline of the presentation?

M: I'll start with the brief review of the reasons for the change that we really need to make a clean break to restart growth. After that, I'll outline the new company's structures and who is going where. Then we will hand it over to you to discuss the timeline and summarize and we'll take questions together at the end. Anything else?

W: Oh, yeah. We should let the staff know the channels of communication, you know, who they can contact or direct questions to about these changes.

M: Yes, and we can collect some frequently asked questions and present some general answers.

W: And we will make the presentation and questions available via the company's own computer network, right?

M: Yes, we'll make a page on the network where staff can download all the

details.

W: Alright, perhaps we should do a practice run of the presentation first.

M: You bet.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What is the man going to do?

6. What does the man say about the restructuring?

7. What will the man explain first?

8. How can the staff learn more about the company's restructuring?

Passage 1 □□□□

Airline passengers have to deal with a lot these days, getting bumped from flights and losing luggage on top of the general line anxiety that nervous passengers always feel. At the Cincinnati northern Kentucky international airport, miniature horses deliver a calming force two times a month. Denver and Ruby are two of the thirty-fourth therapy horses brought in from a local farm. They can usually be found in the ticket counter area interacting with travelers. More than thirty airports across the country now have therapy dogs. San Francisco has a therapy pig. San Jose, California, began a dog program after the terrorist attacks of September the eleventh. Since its beginning, the program has now grown and has twenty-one therapy dogs and a therapy cat. The animals don't get startled. They have had hundreds of hours of airport training, so they are used to having luggage and people crowding around them. These professional animals are probably better at finding their way in the airports than the most frequent of travelers. The passengers often say that seeing animals makes them feel much better and helps them to calm down before a flight. This little bit of support can sometimes make a big difference. Some passengers enjoy the animals so much that they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits. Visits to nursing homes and schools are also a regular part of the horse's schedule. Their owner is already working on a new idea for a therapy animal donkeys.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What is special about the Cincinnati northern Kentucky international airport?

10. What are the trained animals probably capable of doing in an airport?

11. What do some passengers try to do?

Passage 2 □□□□

Hello, viewers. Today I'm standing at a two-thousand-year-old Roman-era site. Here the brightly colored scenes that once decorated a mansion are being dug up. These scenes are turning up in the southern French city of Arles, surprising the historians who have been working here since two thousand fourteen, patches of paint still clinging to the stone walls of the bedroom and reception hall. Some of these painted walls are preserved in places to a height of one meter. In addition, thousands of fragments that fell off the walls have been

recovered, these pieces have been put back together with great care and display a variety of images. Some of these images include figures never seen before in France, such as a woman playing a stringed instrument, possibly a character from mythology. The paintings were done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe the artist originally came from Italy. They were likely hired by one of the city's elite, perhaps a Roman official wanted Pompeii-like interior to remind him of home. He was probably stationed in this provincial trading port, founded in 46 B.C. as a colony for veterans of the Roman army. Or maybe a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication. The paintings may yield even more stunning surprises as additional sections are put together, like pieces of a puzzle, whoever it was that created such magnificent pieces of art, they surely had no idea that their work would still be around thousands of years later.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. Where is the speaker standing?
13. What do the thousands of fragments display when they are put back together?
14. What makes experts think the paintings were done by artists from Italy?
15. What do we learn from the passage about the owner of the mansion?

Recording 1 □□□□□□

Good afternoon, class. Today I want to discuss with you a new approach to empirical research. In the past, scientists often worked alone. They were confined to the university or research center where they worked. Today, though, we are seeing mergers of some of the greatest scientific minds, regardless of their location. There has never been a better time for collaborations with foreign scientists. In fact, the European Union is taking the lead. Spurred on by funding policies, half of European research articles had international co-authors in 2007, this is more than twice the level of two decades ago. The European Union's level of international co-authorship is about twice that of the United States, Japan, and India. Even so, the levels in these countries are also rising. This is a sign of the continued allure of creating scientific coalitions across borders. Andrew Schubert, a researcher at the institute for science policy research, says that the rising collaboration is partly out of necessity. This necessity comes with the rise of big science. Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated. These new complications require the money and labor of many nations. But he says collaborations have also emerged because of increased possibilities. The internet allows like-minded scientists to find each other. Simultaneously, dramatic drops in communication costs ease long-distance interactions, and there's a reward. Studies of citation counts show that international co-authored papers have better visibility. Schubert says international collaboration is a way to spread ideas in wider and wider circles. Caroline Wagner, a research scientist at George Washington University, notes that

international collaborations offer additional flexibility. Whereas local collaborations sometimes persist past the point of usefulness, because of social or academic obligations, international ones can be cultivated and dropped more freely. The collaborative trend is true across scientific disciplines. Some fields though have a greater tendency for it. Particle physicist and astronomers collaborate often. This is because they must share expensive facilities. Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude. As a consequence, they lag behind other disciplines. However, Wagner says partnerships are rising there too. The level of collaboration also varies from country to country. There are historical and political reasons as to why collaborations emerge, says Wagner. This rise is also apparently boosted by policies embedded in European framework funding schemes. These policies underlie funding requirements that often require teamwork.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What do we learn about the research funding policies in the European Union?
17. Why do researchers today favor international collaboration?
18. What do we learn about the field of mathematics?

Recording 2 □□□□□□

Good evening, in 1959, on the day that I was born, a headline in Life magazine proclaimed Target Venus, There May Be Life There. It told of how scientists rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere and how their discovery of water raised hopes that there could be living things there. As a kid, I thrilled to tales of adventure and Isaac Asimov's juvenile science fiction novel, Lucky Starr and the Oceans of Venus. For many of my peers, though, Venus quickly lost its romance. The very first thing that scientists discovered with a mission to another planet was that Venus was not at all the earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed. It is nearly identical to our own planet and bulk properties such as mass, density, and size. But its surface has been cooked and dried by an ocean of carbon dioxide, trapped in the burning death grip of a runaway greenhouse effect. Venus has long been held up as a cautionary tale for everything that could go wrong on a planet like earth. As a possible home for alien life, it has been voted the planet least likely to succeed. But I have refused to give up on Venus. And over the years, my stubborn loyalty has been justified. The rocky views glimpsed by the Nearer Nine and other Russian landers suggested a tortured volcanic history that was confirmed in the early 1990s by the American Magellan orbiter, which used radar to peer through the planet's thick clouds and map out a rich, varied and dynamic surface. The surface formed mostly in the last billion years, which makes it fresher and more recently active than any rocky planet other than earth. Russian and American spacecraft also found hints that its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler, and possibly even friendly to life. Measurements of density and

composition imply that Venus originally formed out of basically the same stuff as earth that presumably included much more water than the tiny trace we find blowing in the thick air today. Thus, our picture of Venus at around that time life was getting started on earth is one of warm oceans, probably rich with organic molecules splashing around rocky shores and volcanic vents. The sun was considerably less bright back then. So, Venus was arguably a cozier habitat for life than earth.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What do we learn from the Life magazine article?

20. What are scientists' findings about Venus?

21. What information did Russian and American space probes provide about Venus?

Recording 3 □□□□□

I'm a psychology professor at the University of British Columbia, I specialize in cultural psychology, examining similarities and differences between East Asians and North Americans. Our research team has been looking at cultural differences in self-enhancing motivations, help people have positive feelings towards not only themselves but things connected to themselves. For example, when you own something, you view it as more valuable than when you don't own it. It's called the endowment effect. The strength of that effect is stronger in western cultures than in East Asian cultures. So we've been looking at other ways of seeing whether this motivation to view oneself positively is shaped by cultural experiences. We've also started to look at how culture shapes sleep. We are still in the exploratory stages of this project, although what's noteworthy is that East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do. And it's not a more efficient sleep, not like they're compressing relatively more value out of their hours. Other studies have found that even infants in East Asia sleep about an hour less than European infants. So we're trying to figure out how culture shapes the way you sleep. Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab, instead, we lend people motion-detecting watches and they wear them for a week at a time. Whenever they are not having a shower or swimming, they keep it on. These kinds of watches are used in sleep studies as a way of measuring how long people are sleeping, how efficient the sleep is, and whether they are waking up in the night. Ideally, I'd like to take this into a controlled lab environment. We'll see whether research points us. We usually start off with the more affordable methods. And if everything looks promising, then it will justify trying to build a sleep lab and study sleep across cultures that way. Why do we study sleep? Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally. I'm attracted to it because culture isn't something that only shapes the way our minds operate, it shapes the way our bodies operate too, and sleep is at the intersection of those.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker mainly study?
23. What does the speaker say about North Americans?
24. How did the speaker conduct the sleep study?
25. What does the speaker say about research on sleep?

2019 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) It focuses exclusively on jazz.
B) It sponsors major jazz concerts.
C) It has several branches in London.
D) It displays albums by new music talents.
2. A) It originated with cowboys.
B) Its market has now shrunk.
C) Its listeners are mostly young people.
D) It remains as widespread as hip-hop music.
3. A) Its definition is varied and complicated.
B) It is still going through experimentation.
C) It is frequently accompanied by singing.
D) Its style has remained largely unchanged.
4. A) Learn to play them.
B) Take music lessons.
C) Listen to them yourself.
D) Consult jazz musicians.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) She paid her mortgage.
B) She called on the man.
C) She made a business plan.
D) She went to the bank.
6. A) Her previous debt hadn't been cleared yet.
B) Her credit history was considered poor.
C) She had apparently asked for too much.
D) She didn't pay her mortgage in time.

- 7. A) Pay a debt long overdue.
B) Buy a piece of property.
C) Start her own business.
D) Check her credit history.
- 8. A) Seek advice from an expert about fundraising.
B) Ask for smaller loans from different lenders.
C) Build up her own finances step by step.
D) Revise her business proposal carefully.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) It is profitable and environmentally friendly.
B) It is well located and completely automated.
C) It is small and unconventional.
D) It is fertile and productive.
- 10. A) Their urge to make farming more enjoyable.
B) Their desire to improve farming equipment.
C) Their hope to revitalize traditional farming.
D) Their wish to set a new farming standard.
- 11. A) It saves a lot of electricity.
B) It needs little maintenance.
C) It causes hardly any pollution.
D) It loosens soil while weeding.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) It has turned certain insects into a new food source.
B) It has started to expand business outside the UK.
C) It has imported some exotic foods from overseas.
D) It has joined hands with Sainsbury's to sell pet insects.
- 13. A) It was really unforgettable.
B) It was a pleasant surprise.
C) It hurt his throat slightly.
D) It made him feel strange.
- 14. A) They are more tasty than beef, chicken or pork.

- B) They are more nutritious than soups and salads.
 - C) They contain more protein than conventional meats.
 - D) They will soon gain popularity throughout the world.
15. A) It is environmentally friendly.
- B) It is a promising industry.
 - C) It requires new technology.
 - D) It saves huge amounts of labour.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) To categorize different types of learners.
- B) To find out what students prefer to learn.
 - C) To understand the mechanism of the human brain.
 - D) To see if they are inherent traits affecting learning.
17. A) It was defective.
- B) It was misguided.
 - C) It was original in design.
 - D) It was thought-provoking.
18. A) Auditory aids are as important as visual aids.
- B) Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.
 - C) Reading plain texts is more effective than viewing pictures.
 - D) Scientific concepts are hard to understand without visual aids.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Not playing a role in a workplace revolution.
- B) Not benefiting from free-market capitalism.
 - C) Not earning enough money to provide for the family.
 - D) Not spending enough time on family life and leisure.
20. A) People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.
- B) The balance of power in the workplace would change.
 - C) Technological advances would create many new jobs.
 - D) Most workers could afford to have a house of their own.
21. A) Loss of workers' personal dignity.
- B) Deprivation of workers' creativity.
 - C) Deterioration of workers' mental health.

D) Unequal distribution of working hours.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) It is the worst managed airport in German history.

B) It is now the biggest and busiest airport in Europe.

C) It has become something of a joke among Germans.

D) It has become a typical symbol of German efficiency.

23. A) The city's airports are outdated.

B) The city had just been reunified.

C) The city wanted to boost its economy.

D) The city wanted to attract more tourists.

24. A) The municipal government kept changing hands.

B) The construction firm breached the contract.

C) Shortage of funding delayed its construction.

D) Problems of different kinds kept popping up.

25. A) Tourism industry in Berlin suffers.

B) All kinds of equipment gets rusted.

C) Huge maintenance costs accumulate.

D) Complaints by local residents increase.



Conversation 1 □□□□□□

M: Excuse me. Where's your rock music section?

W: Rock music? I'm sorry, we're a Jazz store. We don't have any rock and roll.

M: Oh, you only have Jazz music? Nothing else?

W: That's right. We're the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to Jazz. Actually, we're more than just a record store. We have a cafe and library upstairs and a ticket office down the hall where you can buy tickets to all the major Jazz concerts in the city. Also we have our own studio next door where we produce albums for up and coming artists. We are committed to fostering new music talent.

M: Wow, that's so cool! I guess there's not much of a Jazz scene anymore. Not like they used to be. But here you're trying to promote this great music genre.

W: Yes. Indeed, nowadays most people like to listen to pop and rock music. Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular. So as a result, there are fewer listeners of Jazz, which is a great shame because it's an incredibly rich genre. But that's not to say there isn't any good new Jazz music being made out there anymore - far from it. It's just a much smaller market today.

M: So how would you define Jazz?

W: Well, interestingly enough, there's no agreed-upon definition of Jazz. Indeed, there are many different styles of Jazz, some have singing, but most don't. Some are electric and some aren't. Some contain live experimentation, but not always. While there's no simple definition for it, and while there are many different styles of Jazz, you simply know it when you hear it. Honestly, the only way to know what Jazz is, is listen to it yourself. As the great trumpet player, Louis Armstrong said, if you've got to ask, you'll never know.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What do we learn about the woman's store?
2. What does the man say about Jazz music?
3. What does the woman say about Jazz?
4. What should you do to appreciate different styles of Jazz according to the woman?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□

M: How did it go at the bank this morning?

W: Not well. My proposal was rejected.

M: Really? But why?

W: Bunch of reasons. For starters, they said my credit history was not good enough.

M: Did they say how you could improve that?

W: Yes, they said that after five more years of paying my mortgage, then I will become a more viable candidate for a business loan. But right now, it's too risky for them to lend me money. They fear I will default on any business loan I'm given.

M: Well, that doesn't sound fair. Your business idea is amazing. Did you show them your business plan? What did they say?

W: They didn't really articulate any position regarding the actual business plan. They simply looked at my credit history and determined it was not good enough. They said the bank has strict guidelines and requirements as to who they can lend money to. And I simply don't meet their financial threshold.

M: What if you ask for a smaller amount? Maybe you could gather capital from other sources, smaller loans from more lenders.

W: You don't get it. It doesn't matter the size of the loan I ask for, or the type of business I propose. That's all inconsequential. The first thing every bank will do is study how much money I have and how much debt I have before they decide whether or not to lend me any more money. If I want to continue ahead with this dream of owning my own business, I have no other choice but to build up my own finances. I need around 20% more in personal savings and 50% less debt. That's all there is to it.

M: I see now. Wow. It's a huge pity that they rejected your request, but don't lose hope. I still think that your idea is great and that you would turn it into a phenomenal success.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What did the woman do this morning?
6. Why was the woman's proposal rejected?
7. What is the woman planning to do?
8. What does the man suggest the woman do?

Passage 1 □□□□□□

There's a lot about Leo Sanchez and his farm in Salinas, California. That seems unusual. The national average farm size is around 440 acres, but his is only one acre. The average age of farmers hovers around 58 years old, but he is just 26. And Sanchez constantly attempts to improve everything from seeding techniques out in the field to the promotion and sale of his produce online. This is evidence of an experimental approach. It's an approach not dictated by the confines of conventional large scale agriculture lead by international corporations. While farming is often difficult for both the body and mind, Sanchez says he and many of his fellow young farmers are motivated by desire to set a new standard for agriculture. Many of them are employing a multitude of technologies, some new and some... not so new. Recently, Sanchez bought a hand operated tool which pulls out weeds and loosen soil. It actually dates back to at least 1701. It stands in sharp contrast to Sanchez's other gadget: a gas powered flame weed killer invented in 1997. He simply doesn't discriminate when it comes to the newness of tools. If it works, it works. Farmers have a long history of invention and is no different today. Young farmers are guided by their love for agriculture and aided by their knowledge of technology. To find inexpensive and appropriately sized tools, they collaborate and innovate. Sometimes the old stuff just works better or more efficiently.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What do we learn about Leo Sanchez's farm?
10. What has motivated Leo Sanchez and his fellow young farmers to engage in farming?
11. Why did Leo Sanchez buy a hand operated weeding tool?

Passage 2 □□□□□□

Eat Grub is Britain's first new food company that breaks western food boundaries by introducing edible insects as a new source of food. And Sainsbury's is the first UK supermarket to stock the company's crunchy roasted crickets. Sainsbury's insists that such food is no joke and could be a new, sustainable source of protein. Out of curiosity, I paid a visit to Sainsbury's. As I put my hand into a packet of crickets with their tiny eyes and legs, the idea of one going in my mouth made me feel a little sick. But the first bite was a pleasant surprise. A little dry and lacking of taste, but at least a wing didn't get stuck in my throat. The roasted seasoning largely overpowered any other flavor, although there was a slightly bitter aftertaste. The texture is crunchy, but smelt a little of cat food. Eat Grub also

recommends the crickets as a topping for noodles, soups and salads. The company boasts that its dried crickets contain more protein than beef, chicken, and pork, as well as minerals like iron and calcium. Unlike the production of meat, bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed. And insect farming also produces far fewer greenhouse gases. However, despite 2 billion people worldwide already supplementing their diet with insects, "consumer disgust" remains a large barrier in many western countries. I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon, but they're definitely food for thought.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What do we learn from the passage about the food company Eat Grub?
13. What does the speaker say about his first bite roasted crickets?
14. What does Eat Grub say about his dried crickets?
15. What does the passage say about insect farming?

Recording 1 □□□□□□

Have you ever had someone try to explain something to you a dozen times with no luck? But then when you see a picture, the idea finally clicks? If that sounds familiar, maybe you might consider yourself a visual learner. Or, if reading or listening does a trick, maybe you feel like you're a verbal learner. We call these labels learning styles. But is there really a way to categorize different types of students? Well, it actually seems that multiple presentation formats, especially if one of them is visual, help most people learn. When psychologists and educators test for learning styles, they're trying to figure out whether these are inherent traits that affect how well students learn instead of just a preference. Usually, they start by giving a survey to figure out what style a student favors, like visual or verbal learning. Then they try to teach the students something with a specific presentation style, like using visual aids, and do a follow-up test to see how much they learned. That way, the researchers can see if the self-identified verbal learners really learned better when the information was just spoken aloud, for example. But according to a 2008 review, only one study that followed this design found that students actually learned best with their preferred style. But the study had some big flaws. The researchers excluded 2/3 of the original participants, because they didn't seem to have any clear learning style from the survey at the beginning. And they didn't even report the actual test scores in the final paper. So... it doesn't really seem like learning styles are an inherent trait that we all have. But that doesn't mean that all students will do amazingly, if they just spend all their time reading from a textbook. Instead, most people seem to learn better if they're taught in several ways, especially if one is visual. In one study, researchers tested whether students remembered lists of words better if they heard them, saw them or both. And everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print. Even the self-identified auditory learners, their preference didn't seem to matter. Similar studies tested

whether students learned basic physics and chemistry concepts better by reading plain text or viewing pictures too. And everyone did better with the help of pictures.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. Why do psychologists and educators study learning styles?

17. What does the speaker say about one study mentioned in the 2008 review?

18. What message does the speaker want to convey about learning at the end of the talk?

Recording 2 □□□□□□□□

Free market capitalism hasn't freed us; it has trapped us. It's imperative for us to embrace a workplace revolution. We're unlikely to spend our last moments regretting that we didn't spend enough of our lives slaving away at work. We may instead find ourselves feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones, or travelling or on the cultural or leisure pursuits that bring us happiness. Unfortunately, the average full time employee in the world works 42 hours a week - well over a 3rd of the time we're awake. Some of our all too precious time is being stolen: office workers do around 2 billion hours of unpaid overtime each year. So it's extremely welcome that some government coalitions have started looking into potentially cutting the working week to four days. The champions of free market capitalism promised their way of life would bring us freedom, but it wasn't freedom at all. From the lack of secure, affordable housing to growing job insecurity and rising personal debt, the individual is trapped. Nine decades ago, leading economists predicted that technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we would be working a 15-hour week by now. That target has been somewhat missed. Here is the most malignant threat to our personal freedom, particularly as the balance of power in the workplace has been shifted so dramatically from worker to boss. A huge portion of our lives involves the surrender of our freedom and personal autonomy. It's time in which we are directed by the needs and desires of others, and denied the right to make our own choices. That's bad for us. It's hardly surprising that over half a million workers suffer from work related mental health conditions each year, or that 15.4 million working days were lost to work related stress last year, a jump of nearly a quarter. Yes, they're all those who, far from being overworked, actually seek more hours. But a shorter working week would enable us to redistribute hours from the overworked to the underworked. We need to look at ways of cutting the working week without slashing living standards. After all the world's workers have already suffered the worst deduction in wages since the early 1800s. And cutting the working week would be conducive to the individual, giving millions of workers more time to spend as they see fit.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What do people often feel guilty about according to the speaker?
20. What did leading economists predict 90 years ago?
21. What is the result of denying workers' right to make their own choices?

Recording 3 □□□□□□□□□□

Today I'm going to talk about Germany's dream airport in Berlin. The airport looks exactly like every other major modern airport in Europe, except for one big problem: more than seven years after it was originally supposed to open, it still stands empty. Germany is known for its efficiency and refined engineering, but when it comes to its new ghost airport, this reputation could not be further from the truth. Plagued by long delays, perpetual mismanagement, and ever soaring costs, the airport has become something of a joke among Germans and a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents alike. Planning for the new airport began in 1989. At the time, it became clear that the newly reunified Berlin would need a modern airport with far greater capacity than its existing airports. The city broke ground on the new airport in 2006. The first major sign of problems came in summer 2010, when the construction corporation pushed the opening from October 2011 to June 2012. In 2012, the city planned an opening ceremony. But less than a month beforehand, inspectors found significant problems with the fire safety system and pushed the opening back again to 2013. It wasn't just the smoke system. Many other major problems subsequently emerged. More than 90 meters of cable were incorrectly installed; 4000 doors were wrongly numbered; escalators were too short. And there was a shortage of check-in desks. So why were so many problems discovered? Didn't the airport corporation decide to give up on the project and start over? The reason is simple. People are often hesitant to terminate a project when they've already invested time or resources into it, even if it might make logical sense to do so. The longer the delays continued, the more problems inspectors found. Leadership of the planning corporation has changed hands nearly as many times as the opening date has been pushed back. Initially, rather than appointing a general contractor to run the project, the corporation decided to manage it themselves, despite lack of experience with an undertaking of that scale. To compound the delays, the unused airport is resulting in massive costs. Every month it remains unopened costs between nine and 10 million euros. Assuming all goes well, the airport should open in October 2020, but the still-empty airport stands as the biggest embarrassment to Germany's reputation for efficiency and a continuing drain on city and state resources.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about the dream airport in Berlin?
23. Why was there a need for a new airport in Berlin?
24. Why did Berlin postpone the opening of its dream airport again and again?
25. What happens while the airport remains unused?

2019 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Magazine reporter.
B) Fashion designer.
C) Website designer.
D) Features editor.
2. A) Designing sports clothing.
B) Consulting fashion experts.
C) Answering daily emails.
D) Interviewing job-seekers.
3. A) It is challenging.
B) It is fascinating.
C) It is tiresome.
D) It is fashionable.
4. A) Her persistence.
B) Her experience.
C) Her competence.
D) Her confidence.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) It is enjoyable.
B) It is educational.
C) It is divorced from real life.
D) It is adapted from a drama.
6. A) All the roles are played by famous actors and actresses.
B) It is based on the real-life experiences of some celebrities.
C) Its plots and events reveal a lot about Frankie's actual life.
D) It is written, directed, edited and produced by Frankie himself.

- 7. A) Go to the theater and enjoy it.
- B) Recommend it to her friends.
- C) Watch it with the man.
- D) Download and watch it.
- 8. A) It has drawn criticisms from scientists.
- B) It has been showing for over a decade.
- C) It is a ridiculous piece of satire.
- D) It is against common sense.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) They are likely to get injured when moving too fast.
- B) They believe in team spirit for good performance.
- C) They need to keep moving to avoid getting hurt.
- D) They have to learn how to avoid body contact.
- 10. A) They do not have many years to live after retirement.
- B) They tend to live a longer life with early retirement.
- C) They do not start enjoying life until full retirement.
- D) They keep themselves busy even after retirement.
- 11. A) It prevents us from worrying.
- B) It slows down our aging process.
- C) It enables us to accomplish more in life.
- D) It provides us with more chances to learn.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) It tends to dwell upon their joyous experiences.
- B) It wanders for almost half of their waking time.
- C) It has trouble concentrating after a brain injury.
- D) It tends to be affected by their negative feelings.
- 13. A) To find how happiness relates to daydreaming.
- B) To observe how one's mind affects one's behavior.
- C) To see why daydreaming impacts what one is doing.
- D) To study the relation between health and daydreaming.
- 14. A) It helps them make good decisions.

- B) It helps them tap their potentials.
 - C) It contributes to their creativity.
 - D) It contributes to clear thinking.
15. A) Subjects with clear goals in mind outperformed those without clear goals.
- B) The difference in performance between the two groups was insignificant.
 - C) Non-daydreamers were more focused on their tasks than daydreamers.
 - D) Daydreamers did better than non-daydreamers in task performance.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They are the oldest buildings in Europe.
- B) They are part of the Christian tradition.
 - C) They are renovated to attract tourists.
 - D) They are in worsening condition.
17. A) They have a history of 14 centuries.
- B) They are 40 metres tall on average.
 - C) They are without foundations.
 - D) They consist of several storeys.
18. A) Wood was harmonious with nature.
- B) Wooden buildings kept the cold out.
 - C) Timber was abundant in Scandinavia.
 - D) The Vikings liked wooden structures.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Similarities between human babies and baby animals.
- B) Cognitive features of different newly born mammals.
 - C) Adults' influence on children.
 - D) Abilities of human babies.
20. A) They can distinguish a happy tune from a sad one.
- B) They love happy melodies more than sad ones.
 - C) They fall asleep easily while listening to music.
 - D) They are already sensitive to beats and rhythms.
21. A) Infants' facial expressions.
- B) Babies' emotions.

- C) Babies' interaction with adults.
- D) Infants' behaviors.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

- 22. A) It may harm the culture of today's workplace.
- B) It may hinder individual career advancement.
- C) It may result in unwillingness to take risks.
- D) It may put too much pressure on team members.
- 23. A) They can hardly give expression to their original views.
- B) They can become less motivated to do projects of their own.
- C) They may find it hard to get their contributions recognized.
- D) They may eventually lose their confidence and creativity.
- 24. A) They can enlarge their professional circle.
- B) They can get chances to engage in research.
- C) They can make the best use of their expertise.
- D) They can complete the project more easily.
- 25. A) It may cause lots of arguments in a team.
- B) It may prevent making a timely decision.
- C) It may give rise to a lot of unnecessary expenses.
- D) It may deprive a team of business opportunities.



Conversation 1 □□□□□□

M: Today our guest is Rosy Hollander who works as a features editor for Fashion magazine. Hi Rosy, you're a features editor at one of the most widely read women's magazines in the U.K. What kind of responsibilities does that job entail?

W: We spend our days looking at ideas from journalists, writing copy for the magazine and website and editing. We do random things like asking people in the street questions and testing sports clothing. We also do less tangible things like understanding what our readers want. It's certainly varied and sometimes bizarre.

M: During your working day what kind of work might you typically do?

W: My day mainly incorporates responding to emails, writing and editing stories and coming up with new feature ideas.

M: How does the job of features editor differ from that of fashion editor or other editorial positions?

W: The feature's team deals with articles such as careers, reports, confidence and confessions. Everything except fashion and beauty.

M: A lot of people believe that working at a magazine is a glamorous job. Is

this an accurate representation of what you do?

W: I'd say it's glamorous to an extent, but not in the way it's portrayed in films. We do have our moments such as interviewing celebrities and attending parties, which is a huge thrill. Ultimately though, we're the same as our readers. But working in a job we're all very lucky to have.

M: Did you have to overcome any difficulties to reach this point in your career? How did you manage to do this?

W: I had to be really persistent and it was very hard work. After three years of working in a petrol station and doing unpaid work I still hadn't managed to get an entry level job. I was lucky that my last desperate attempt led to a job. I told myself that all experiences make you a better journalist in the long run and luckily, I was right.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What is the woman's profession?
2. What is one of the woman's main responsibilities?
3. What do many people think about the woman's job?
4. What helped the woman to get her current position?

Conversation 2 □□□□

W: Are you watching any good shows these days?

M: Actually, yes. I'm watching a great satire called Frankie. I think you'd like it.

W: Really? What's it about?

M: It's about a real guy named Frankie. He is a famous comedian in New York and shows a mixture of comedy and drama loosely depicting his life.

W: I'm sorry, do you mean to say, it's a real-life series about a real person? It's non-fiction, isn't it?

M: No... Not really, no. It's a fiction, as what happens in every episode is made up. However, the lead role is a comedian by the name of Frankie, and he plays himself. So Frankie in both real life and in the TV show lives in New York City, is a comic, is divorced, and has two little daughters. All those things are true, but aside from him, all his friends and family are played by actors. And the plots and the events that take place are also invented.

W: Oh, I think I see now. That sounds like a very original concept.

M: Yes, it is. In fact, the whole show is written, directed, edited and produced by him, and is very funny and has won many awards.

W: That's cool. I will try to download it. I'm watching a comedy called The Big Bang Theory. It's a huge hit around the world.

M: Oh yes. I've heard of it, but never actually watched it.

W: Well, then you should check it out. It's also very funny. It's about four male scientists and a female waitress. The men are very socially awkward but very bright. And this is contrasted by the lady's social skills and common sense. The show has been running for over ten years, and some of the actors are practically global super stars. Now that they are such famous celebrities.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the man think of the satire Frankie he recently watched?
6. What does the man say is special about the satire Frankie?
7. What does the woman say she is going to do with the satire Frankie?
8. What does the woman say about the comedy The Big Bang Theory?

Passage 1 □□□

Related to the 'use-it-or-lose-it law' is the 'keep-moving principle'. We learned about stagnation from nature: a river that stops moving gets smelly. The same thing happens to people who stop moving, either mentally or physically. Those who play contact sports know that the player who usually gets hurt the most is the one who is standing still. Of course, you'll need some time to catch your breath every so often, but the essential message is keep moving, extending and learning. Ships last a lot longer when they go to sea than when they stay in the harbor. The same is true for airplanes. You don't preserve an airplane by keeping it on the ground, you preserve it by keeping it in service. We also get to live a long healthy life by staying in service. Longevity statistics reveal that the average person doesn't last very long after retirement. The more we'll hear is "don't retire". If a fellow says "I'm 94 years old and I worked all my life", we need to realize, that is how he got to be 94, by staying involved. George Bernard Shaw won a Nobel Prize when he was nearly 70. Benjamin Franklin produced some of his best writings at the age of 84, and Pablo Picasso put brush to canvas right through his eighties. Isn't the issue how old we think we are? A bonus with the 'keep-moving principle' is that while we keep moving, we don't have a chance to worry. Hence we avoid the dreaded paralysis by analysis.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What does the speaker say about players of contact sports?
10. What do longevity statistics reveal about the average person?
11. What bonus does the keep moving principle bring us according to the speaker?

Passage 2 □□□□□□

In 2014, one in sixteen Americans visited the hospital emergency room for home injuries. What are the main causes of these accidents? A wandering mind! By one estimate, people daydream through nearly half of their waking hours. Psychologists have recently focused on the tendency to think about something other than the task one is doing. For one experiment, researchers developed an app to analyze the relationship between daydreaming and happiness. They found that the average person's mind wandered most frequently about 65% of the time during personal activities, such as brushing their teeth and combing their hair. Respondents' minds tended to wander more when they felt upset rather than happy. They were more likely to wander toward pleasant topics than unpleasant ones. How do daydreams affect daydreamers? A wandering mind leaves us vulnerable when driving. In one

study, researchers interview 955 people involved in traffic accidents, the majority of them reported having daydream just before the accident. Yet other research suggests that daydreaming has benefits. Researchers have found that it gives us a chance to think about our goals and it also seems to increase creativity. In one experiment, 145 undergraduates completed four unusual uses tasks, each requiring them to list as many uses as possible for an everyday object. After the first pair of tasks was completed, one group of participants was assigned an undemanding activity intended to cause their minds to wander. When all the participants proceeded to the second pair of tasks, the daydreamers performed 40% better than the others.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What does the passage say about people's mind?
13. For what purpose did the researchers develop the new app?
14. How does daydreaming benefit people according to some researchers?
15. What was the finding of the experiment with 145 undergraduates?

Recording 1 □□□□□□

Dating from as far back as the 12th century, they are claimed to be the rarest historic buildings in western Europe. These buildings offer vital insight into Scandinavia's Viking past. But now, with only 30 wooden churches remaining and their condition deteriorating, experts are working to preserve the structures for future generations. Some of these spectacular churches are no more than small buildings, barely 4 meters wide and 6 meters tall. Others are much larger structures. They soar up to 40 meters into the cold air. Most consist of timber frames that rest on stone blocks. This means that they have no foundations. Although many of the churches appear from the outside to be complex structures, they normally feature only a single story but numerous different roof levels. Staff from the Norwegian government have carried out conservation work on 10 of the churches over the past two years. Most of these churches date from between the 12th and 14th centuries. Other churches were conserved in previous years. So far, specialists have worked to add preservative materials to the churches' exteriors. They also replaced rotting roots and halted the sinking of the churches into the ground. In two cases, huge machines have been used to lift the buildings up to 30 centimeters into the air. This was accomplished so that the team could examine and repair the churches' original medieval stone blocks. The team plans to return to around a dozen of the buildings to assess progress and consider further action. The earliest three-standing wooden church was probably built in Norway in around 1080. However, the largest known wooden churches were built from the 1130 onwards. This period was one of inter-elite rivalry, in which nobles sought to increase their influence by funding the construction of churches and other buildings. The reason for constructing the buildings from wood is probably that ideally proportioned straight and slender timber was available in large quantities in Scandinavia's vast pine forests. As

wood was so plentiful, it was cheaper to use than the stone used in the buildings of other European cultures. The area's ship building tradition, partly established by the Vikings, also meant that sophisticated carpentry was a major aspect of the local culture. The complex style of the medieval wooden church carvings and the skills used to make them almost certainly derive from the ancient Viking tradition.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about the Viking wooden churches?

17. What is special about most of the Viking wooden churches?

18. Why were the Viking churches constructed from wood?

Recording 2 □□□□□

In last week's lecture, we discussed the characteristics of the newly born offspring of several mammals. You probably remember that human infants are less developed physically than other mammals of the same age. But in today's lecture, we'll look at three very interesting studies that hint at the surprising abilities of human babies. In the first study, three-year-olds watch two videos shown side by side, each featuring a different researcher, one of whom they'd met once two years earlier. The children spent longer watching the video showing the researcher they hadn't met. This is consistent with young children's usual tendency to look longer at things that aren't familiar. And really this is amazing. It suggests the children remembered the researcher they'd met just one time when they were only one-year-olds. Of course, as most of us forget memories from our first few years as we grow older, these early long-term memories will likely be lost in subsequent years. Our second study is about music. For this study researchers play music to babies through speakers located on either side of a human face. They waited until the babies got bored and averted their gaze from the face. And then they changed the mood in the music either from sad to happy or the other way around. This mood switch made no difference to the three-month-olds; but for the nine-month-olds, it was enough to renew their interest and they started looking again in the direction of the face. This suggests that babies of that age can tell the difference between a happy melody and a sad tune. Our final study is from 1980, but it's still relevant today. In fact, it's one of the most famous pieces of research about infant emotion ever published. The study involved ordinary adults watching video clips of babies nine months or younger. In the video clips, the babies made various facial expressions in response to real life events including playful interactions and painful ones. The adult observers were able to reliably discern an assortment of emotions on the babies' faces. These emotions included interest, joy, surprise, sadness, anger, disgust, contempt, and fear. Next week, we'll be looking at this last study more closely. In fact, we will be viewing some of the video clips from that study. And together, see how well we do in discerning the babies' emotions.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What are the three interesting studies about?
20. What does the second study find about nine-month-old babies?
21. What is the 1980 study about?

Recording 3 □□□□□□□□

Today I'd like to talk about the dangers of being too collaborative. Being a good team player is an essential skill in our modern workplace. The ability to work well with others and collaborate on projects is a sought-after ability in nearly every position. However, placing too much emphasis on being a good team player can negatively affect your career growth. Don't be overly focused on gaining consensus. Don't be too concerned with the opinions of others. This can hinder your ability to make decisions, speak up and gain recognition for your individual skills and strengths. Some people are too subordinate to others' opinions, too focused on decision consensus, too silent about their own point of view, too agreeable to take things on when they don't have time or energy. This leads to building a brand of underconfident, submissive, low-impact non-leaders and hampers their growth and career advancement. Collaboration certainly makes your individual competencies and contributions more difficult for outsiders to identify. Collaborative projects mean you're sharing the spotlight with others. Outsiders may then find it difficult to determine your contributions and strengths. This may end up costing you opportunities for promotions or pay raises. You certainly shouldn't ditch teamwork, but how can you avoid the hazards of being an over-collaborator? Working in a team can have huge benefits. Your team may have repeated successes and often gain recognition. You'll then have more opportunities to expand your professional network than if you worked alone. However, finding a balance between team efforts and individual projects that give you independent recognition is important for making a name for yourself and providing opportunities for advancement. Be selective in who you work with. This will maximize the benefits and minimize the downsides of being a team player. Collaborate with people who have complementary expertise. Select projects where there's potential for mutual benefit. Perhaps you're bringing your unique knowledge and gaining access to someone else's professional network, or maybe you're able to learn a new skill by working with someone. Seek out your teammates purposefully rather than jumping on every new group project opportunity. When we're too collaborative, we want everyone to agree with a decision before we proceed. This can create unnecessary delays as you hold meetings trying to achieve a consensus. It's fine to be collaborative when seeking input. But put a deadline on the input stage and arrive at a decision, even if it's a decision that doesn't have consensus.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about being overcollaborative?
23. What does the speaker say about people engaged in collaborative

projects?

24. How do people benefit from working in a team?

25. Why is it undesirable to spend too much time trying to reach consensus?

2020 年 7 月 (2020 年 6 月 考试)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) She is a great athlete.
B) She is a famed speaker.
C) She is a famous scientist.
D) She is a noted inventor.
2. A) How knowledge of human biochemistry has been evolving.
B) How nutrition helps athletes' performance in competitions.
C) How scientific training enables athletes to set new records.
D) How technology has helped athletes to scale new heights.
3. A) Our physical structures.
B) Our scientific knowledge.
C) Our biochemical process.
D) Our concept of nutrition.
4. A) It may increase the expenses of sports competitions.
B) It may lead to athletes' over reliance on equipment.
C) It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes.
D) It may change the nature of sports competitions.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Experience.
B) Flexibility.
C) Family background.
D) Business connections.
6. A) Buying directly from factories.
B) Shipping goods in bulk by sea.
C) Having partners in many parts of the world.
D) Using the same container back and forth.

- 7. A) Warehouses.
- B) Factories.
- C) Investors.
- D) Retailors.
- 8. A) Trendy style.
- B) Unique design.
- C) Lower import duties.
- D) Lower shipping costs.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) It helps employees to reduce their stress.
- B) It prevents employees from feeling bored.
- C) It strengthens harmony among employees.
- D) It helps employees to view things positively.
- 10. A) Weekends are conducive to reducing stress.
- B) Humor is vital to interpersonal relationships.
- C) All workers experience some emotional stress.
- D) Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.
- 11. A) Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments.
- B) Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it.
- C) Design and install stress-reducing gadgets.
- D) Strike at the boss doll as hard as they like.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.
- B) A breakthrough in understanding gene modification.
- C) A newly discovered way for people to lose weight.
- D) The self-repairing ability of a gene in obese mice.
- 13. A) It renders an organism unable to fight diseases.
- B) It prevents the mice's fatty tissues from growing.
- C) It helps organisms adapt to environmental changes.
- D) It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.
- 14. A) Human beings have more obesity genes than most mice do.

- B) Half of a person's total weight variation can be controlled.
 - C) People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.
 - D) The function of the obesity genes is yet to be explored.
15. A) The worsening of natural environment.
- B) The abundant provision of rich foods.
 - C) The accelerated pace of present-day life.
 - D) The adverse impact of the food industry.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) Similarity in interests.
- B) Mental stimulation.
 - C) Openness.
 - D) Compassion.
17. A) The willingness to offer timely help.
- B) The joy found in each other's company.
 - C) Personal bonds.
 - D) Emotional factors.
18. A) Failure to keep a promise.
- B) Lack of frankness.
 - C) Feelings of betrayal.
 - D) Loss of contact.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Along the low-lying Colorado River.
- B) At the Dinosaur National Monument.
 - C) Along the border of the U.S. and Canada.
 - D) At museums of natural history in large cities.
20. A) Volcanic explosions could bring whole animal species to extinction.
- B) Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area.
 - C) The pit should be carefully preserved for the study of dinosaurs.
 - D) The whole region must have been struck by a devastating flood.
21. A) They floated down an eastward flowing river.
- B) They lay buried deep in the sand for millions of years.
 - C) They were skeletons of dinosaurs inhabiting the locality.

D) They were remains of dinosaurs killed in a volcanic explosion.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Indulging in seeking leisure and material comfort.

B) Attaching too much importance to independence.

C) Failing to care for parents in the traditional way.

D) Leaving their parents on the verge of starvation.

23. A) They have great difficulty living by themselves.

B) They have little hope of getting any family care.

C) They have fond memories of their good old days.

D) They have a sense of independence and autonomy.

24. A) People in many parts of the world preferred small-size families.

B) There have been extended families in most parts of the world.

C) Many elderly people were unwilling to take care of their grandchildren.

D) So many young Americans refused to live together with their parents.

25. A) Leave their younger generations alone.

B) Avoid being a burden to their children.

C) Stay healthy by engaging in joyful activities.

D) View things from their children's perspective.



Conversation 1 □□□□□□□□

M: Tonight, we have a very special guest Mrs. Anna Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book *To the Edge*. Mrs. Sanchez, thank you for joining us.

W: Thank you for having me.

M: Let's start with your book. What does the title "To the Edge" mean? What are you referring to?

W: The book is about how science and technology has helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities. I argue that in the past 20 years, we have had the best athletes the world has ever seen.

M: But is this a fair comparison? How do you know how, say, a football player from 50 years ago would compare to one today?

W: Well. You are right. That comparison would be perhaps impossible to make. But the point is more about our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics. I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge. This has allowed athletes to push the limits of what was previously thought possible.

M: That's interesting. Please tell us more about these perceived limits.

W: The world is seeing sports records being broken that could only be broken

with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a hundred-meter dash or a two-hundred-meter swimming race.

M: Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?

W: That is an interesting question and one that has to be considered very carefully. Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy, which allows for better control and faster speed. There is no stopping technological progress but, as I said, each situation should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What do we learn about Anna Sanchez?
2. What is the woman's book mainly about?
3. What has changed in the past thousands of years?
4. What is the man's concern about the use of technology in sports competitions?

Conversation 2 □□□□

W: I've worked in international trade all my life. My father did so too before me. So I guess you could say it runs in the family.

M: What products have you worked with?

W: All sorts, really. I've imported textiles, machinery, toys, solar panels, all kinds of things over the years. Trends and demand come and go. So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.

M: I see. What goods are you trading now?

W: I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. I even use the same container. It's a very efficient way of conducting trade.

M: The same container? You mean you own a 40-foot cargo container?

W: Yeah, that's right. I have a warehouse in Genoa, Italy and another in Shanghai. I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories in China. It's very good value for money. I collect it all in my warehouse and then dispatch it to my other warehouse in Italy. Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolates. And I send all that to my warehouse in China in the same freight container I use for the furniture.

M: So I presume you sell both lines of products wholesale in each respective country.

W: Of course. I possess a network of clients and partners in both countries. That's the main benefit of having done this for so long. I've made great business contacts over time.

M: How many times do you ship?

W: I did 12 shipments last year, 18 this year, and I hope to grow to around 25 next year. That's both ways, there and back again. Demand for authentic Italian food in China is growing rapidly. And similarly, sales of affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy. Furniture is marginally

more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the woman think is required to be successful in international trade?
6. What does the woman say is special about her way of doing trade?
7. What does the woman have in both Italy and China?
8. What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□

Too many people view their jobs as a five day prison from which they are paroled every Friday, says Joel Goodman, founder of the Humor Project, a humor consulting group in Saratoga Springs, New York. Humor unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job. According to Howard Pollio, professor of psychology at University of Tennessee, Knoxville, an office with humor breaks is an office with satisfied and productive employees. Pollio conducted a study that proved humor can help workers excel at routine production tasks. Employees performed better when they have fun in large corporations with a hierarchy of power. There is often no outlet for stress. Every company needs underground ways of poking fun at the organization, says Lynn N Mark, a speaker on workplace humor for St. Mary's Health Center in St. Louis. Kodak's Rochester, New York, branch discovered a way for its 20000 employees to uncork that bottomed up resentments. Their 1000 square foot humor room features a toy store. Among the room's many stress reducing gadgets, the main attraction is a boss doll with detachable arms and legs. Employees can take the doll apart as long as they put its arms and legs back in place. Sandy Cohen, owner of a graphic print production business, created the "quote board" to document the bizarre phrase, as people say, when under strict deadlines. When you're under stress, you say stupid things, says Cohen. Now we just look at each other and say, that's one for the quote board.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What does the passage say about humor in the workplace?
10. What does the study by Howard Pollio show?
11. What can Kodak's employees do in the Humor Room?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. The news was made known by Rockefeller University geneticist Jeffrey Friedman. The researchers believe this gene influences development of a hormone that tells the organism how fat or full it is. Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue and thus can't tell when to stop eating. The researchers also reported finding a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans. The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated,

however. Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Roth Blume reacted enthusiastically. This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height. Actually, behavioral geneticists believe that less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes, while height is almost entirely genetically determined. Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter. A survey by the Center for Disease Control found that obesity has increased greatly over the last 10 years. Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors like the abundance of rich foods in Americans over eating. The Center for Disease Control has also found that teens are far less physically active than they were even a decade ago. Accepting that weight is predetermined can relieve guilt for overweight people, but people's belief that they cannot control their weight can itself contribute to obesity.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?
13. What do we learn about the changed gene?
14. What does University of Vermont psychologist Esther Roth Blume say?
15. What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

Recording 1 □□□□□□

Qualities of a relationship such as openness, compassion and mental stimulation are of concern to most of us regardless of sex, but - judging from the questionnaire response, they are more important to women than to men. Asked to consider the ingredients of close friendship, women rated these qualities above all others. Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by seventy-seven percent of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by sixty-one percent of male respondents. Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women, was the only area of over-lap. Among men, only twenty-eight percent named openness as an important quality; caring was picked by just twenty-three percent. It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships, they are referring to emotional factors while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company. That is, when a man speaks of 'a friend', he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with - a teammate, a fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy. These activities are the fabric of the friendship; it is a 'doing' relationship in which similarity in interests is the key bond. This factor was a consideration of less than eleven percent of women. Women opt for a warm, emotional atmosphere where communication flows freely; activity is mere background. Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other's loyalty. Perhaps this is why they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis - 'someone I can call on for help.' Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with

each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly. In follow-up interviews this was confirmed numerous times as woman after woman indicated that 'being there when needed was taken for granted.' As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally. In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women. Further, while competition and betrayal are the main thorns to female relationship, men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues: lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly. Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What quality do men value most concerning friendship according to a questionnaire response?
17. What do women refer to when speaking of close friendships?
18. What may threaten a friendship for both men and women?

Recording 2 □□□□□□□□

The partial skeletons of more than 20 dinosaurs and the scattered bones of about 300 more have been discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument. Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the largest cities of the United States and Canada. This dinosaur pit is the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today. Many people get the idea from the massive bones and the pit wall that some disaster, such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood, killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area. This could have happened, but it probably did not. The main reasons for thinking otherwise are the scattered bones and the thickness of the deposit. In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places. Rounded pieces of fossil bones have been found here. These fragments got their smooth round shape, though, rolling along the stream bottom. In a mass killing, the bones would have been left on the stream or lake bottom together at the same level. But in this deposit, the bones occur throughout a zone of sandstone about 12 feet thick. The mixture of swamp dwellers and dry land types also seems to indicate that the deposit is a mixture from different places. The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. Most of the remains probably floated down on eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar. Some of them may have come from far away dry land areas to the west. Perhaps they drowned trying to cross a small stream or washed away during floods. Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave. Others may have floated for miles before being stranded. Even today, similar events take place when floods come in the spring. Sheep, cattle, deer are often trapped by rising waters and often drown. Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and

leaves them stranded on a bar or shore where they lie half buried in the sand until they decay. Early travelers on the Missouri River reported that shores and bars were often lined with the decaying bodies of Buffalo that had died during spring floods.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. Where can many of the best dinosaur specimens be found in North America?

20. What occurs to many people when they see the massive bones in the pit wall?

21. What does the speaker suggest about the large number of dinosaur bones found in the pit?

Recording 3 □□□□□

I would like particularly to talk about the need to develop a new style of aging in our own society. Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. And this is true. But it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation in time without friends. But we are independent. This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical. It is a poor ideal in pursuing it does a great deal of harm. This ideal of independence also contains a tremendous amount of unselfishness. In talking to today's young mothers, I have asked them what kind of grandmothers they think they are going to be. I hear devoted, loving mothers say that when they are through raising their children, they have no intention of becoming grandmothers. They were astonished to hear that in most of the world, throughout most of its history, families have been three or four generation families living under the same roof. We have overemphasized the small family unit, father, mother, small children. We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they're still alive, can live alone. We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way. And the only thing we can do for our daughter in law is to see as little of her as possible. Old peoples' nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit. So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to not being a burden. We are beginning to see what a tremendous price we've paid for our emphasis on independence and autonomy. We've isolated old people and we've cut off the children from their grandparents. One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out. Young people are being deprived of the things they need most: perspective to know why their parents behave so peculiarly and why their grandparents say the things they do.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What have young Americans been accused of?
23. What does the speaker say about old people in the United States?
24. What is astonishing to the young mothers interviewed by the speaker?
25. What does the speaker say older people try their best to do?

2020 年 9 月 (即 2020 年 6 月 考试)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) She can devote all her life to pursuing her passion.
B) Her accumulated expertise helps her to achieve her goals.
C) She can spread her academic ideas on a weekly TV show.
D) Her research findings are widely acclaimed in the world.
2. A) Provision of guidance for nuclear labs in Europe.
B) Touring the globe to attend science TV shows.
C) Overseeing two research groups at Oxford.
D) Science education and scientific research.
3. A) A better understanding of a subject.
B) A stronger will to meet challenges.
C) A broader knowledge of related fields.
D) A closer relationship with young people.
4. A) By applying the latest research methods.
B) By making full use of the existing data.
C) By building upon previous discoveries.
D) By utilizing more powerful computers.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) They can predict future events.
B) They have no special meanings.
C) They have cultural connotations.
D) They cannot be easily explained.
6. A) It was canceled due to bad weather.
B) She overslept and missed the flight.
C) She dreamed of a plane crash.
D) It was postponed to the following day.

7. A) They can be affected by people's childhood experiences.
B) They may sometimes seem ridiculous to a rational mind.
C) They usually result from people's unpleasant memories.
D) They can have an impact as great as rational thinking.
8. A) They call for scientific methods to interpret.
B) They mirror their long-cherished wishes.
C) They reflect their complicated emotions.
D) They are often related to irrational feelings.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) Radio waves.
B) Sound waves.
C) Robots.
D) Satellites.
10. A) It may be freezing fast beneath the glacier.
B) It may have micro-organisms living in it.
C) It may have certain rare minerals in it.
D) It may be as deep as four kilometers.
11. A) Help understand life in freezing conditions.
B) Help find new sources of fresh water.
C) Provide information about other planets.
D) Shed light on possible life in outer space.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) He found there had been little research on their language.
B) He was trying to preserve the languages of the Indian tribes.
C) His contact with a social worker had greatly aroused his interest in the tribe.
D) His meeting with Gonzalez had made him eager to learn more about the tribe.
13. A) He taught Copeland to speak the Tarahumaras language.
B) He persuaded the Tarahumaras to accept Copeland's gifts.
C) He recommended one of his best friends as an interpreter.

- D) He acted as an intermediary between Copeland and the villagers.
14. A) Unpredictable.
B) Unjustifiable.
C) Laborious.
D) Tedious.
15. A) Their appreciation of help from the outsiders.
B) Their sense of sharing and caring.
C) Their readiness to adapt to technology.
D) Their belief in creating wealth for themselves.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They tend to be silenced into submission.
B) They find it hard to defend themselves.
C) They will feel proud of being pioneers.
D) They will feel somewhat encouraged.
17. A) One who advocates violence in effecting change.
B) One who craves for relentless transformations.
C) One who acts in the interests of the oppressed.
D) One who rebels against the existing social order.
18. A) They tried to effect social change by force.
B) They disrupted the nation's social stability.
C) They served as a driving force for progress.
D) They did more harm than good to humanity.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Few of us can ignore changes in our immediate environment.
B) It is impossible for us to be immune from outside influence.
C) Few of us can remain unaware of what happens around us.
D) It is important for us to keep in touch with our own world.
20. A) Make up his mind to start all over again.
B) Stop making unfair judgements of others.
C) Try to find a more exciting job somewhere else.
D) Recognise the negative impact of his coworkers.
21. A) They are quite susceptible to suicide.

- B) They improve people's quality of life.
- C) They suffer a great deal from ill health.
- D) They help people solve mental problems.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

- 22. A) Few people can identify its texture.
- B) Few people can describe it precisely.
- C) Its real value is open to interpretation.
- D) Its importance is often over-estimated.
- 23. A) It has never seen any change.
- B) It has much to do with color.
- C) It is a well-protected government secret.
- D) It is a subject of study by many forgers.
- 24. A) People had little faith in paper money.
- B) They could last longer in circulation.
- C) It predicted their value would increase.
- D) They were more difficult to counterfeit.
- 25. A) The stabilization of the dollar value.
- B) The issuing of government securities.
- C) A gold standard for American currency.
- D) A steady appreciation of the U.S. dollar.



Conversation 1 □□□□□□□□

M: You are a professor of physics at the university of Oxford. You're a senior advisor at the European organization for nuclear research. You also seem to tour the globe tirelessly giving talks. And in addition, you have your own weekly TV show on science. Where do you get the energy?

W: Oh, well, I just love what I do. I'm extremely fortunate to have this life, doing what I love doing.

M: Professor, what exactly is your goal? Why do you do all of this?

W: Well. As you said, I do have different things going on. But these, I think, can be divided into two groups: the education of science and the further understanding of science.

M: Don't these two things get in the way of each other? What I mean is, doesn't giving lectures take time away from the lab?

W: Not really. No, I love teaching. And I don't mind spending more time doing that now than in the past. Also what I will say is that teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself. I find that it furthers my own knowledge when I have to explain something clearly. When I have to aid others in

understanding it, and when I have to answer questions about it, teaching at a high level can be very stimulating. One, no matter how much expertise they may already have in the field, they are instructing.

M: Are there any scientific breakthroughs that you see on the near horizon? A significant discovery on venture we can expect soon?

W: The world is always conducting science and there are constantly new things being discovered. In fact, right now we have too much data sitting in computers. For example, we have thousands of photos of planet Mars taken by telescopes that nobody has ever seen. We have them. Yet nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?
2. What has the woman been engaged in?
3. What does the woman say about the benefit teaching brings to her?
4. How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?

Conversation 2 □□□□

M: Do you think dreams have special meanings?

W: No, I don't think they do.

M: Don't either. But some people do. I would say people who believe that dreams have meanings are superstitious, especially nowadays. In the past, during the times of ancient Egypt, Greece or China, people used to believe that dreams could foresee the future. But today, with all the scientific knowledge that we have, I think it's much harder to believe in these sorts of things.

W: My grandmother is superstitious, and she thinks dreams can predict the future. Once she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed, can you guess what she did? She didn't take that flight. She didn't even bother to go to the airport the following day. Instead she took the same flight but a week later. And everything was fine of course. No plane ever crashed.

M: How funny! Did you know that flying is actually safer than any other mode of transport? It's been statistically proven. People can be so irrational sometimes.

W: Yes, absolutely. But even if we think they are ridiculous, emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.

M: Exactly. People do all sorts of crazy things because of their irrational feelings. But in fact, some psychologists believe that our dreams are the result of our emotions and memories from that day. I think it was Sigmund Freud who said that children's dreams were usually simple representations of their wishes, things they wished would happen. But in adults, dreams are much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments.

W: Isn't it interesting how psychologists try to understand using the scientific

method something as bizarre as dreams? Psychology is like the rational study of irrational feelings.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What do both speakers think of dreams?
6. Why didn't the woman's grandmother take her scheduled flight?
7. What does the woman say about people's emotions?
8. What did psychologist Sigmund Freud say about adults' dreams?

Passage 1 □□□□

While some scientists explore the surface of Antarctica, others are learning more about a giant body of water four kilometers beneath the ice pack. Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s by using radio waves that penetrate the ice. Since then, they have used sound waves and even satellites to map this massive body of water. How does the water in Lake Vostok remain liquid beneath an ice sheet? "The thick glacier above acts like insulating blanket and keeps the water from freezing," said Martin Siegert, a glaciologist from the University of Wales. In addition, geothermal heat from deep within the earth may warm the hidden lake. The scientists suspect that microorganisms may be living in Lake Vostok closed off from the outside world for more than 2 million years. "Anything found there will be totally alien to what's on the surface of the earth", said Siegert. Scientists are trying to find a way to drill into the ice and draw water samples without causing contamination. Again, robots might be the solution. If all goes as planned, a drill-shaped robot will through the surface ice. When it reaches the lake, it will release another robot that can swim in the lake, take pictures, and look for signs of life. The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions. Recently, close up pictures of Jupiter's moon Europa shows signs of water beneath its icy surface. Once tested in Antarctica, robots could be sent to Europa to search for life there too.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What did the scientists first use to discover Lake Vostok in the 1970s?
10. What do scientists think about Lake Vostok?
11. What do the scientists hope their discoveries will do?

Passage 2 □□□□□□

The idea to study the American Indian tribe - Tarahumaras, came to James Copeland in 1984 when he discovered that very little research had been done on their language. He contacted the tribe member through a social worker who worked with the tribes in Mexico. At first, the tribe member named Gonzalez was very reluctant to cooperate. He told Copeland that no amount of money could buy his language. But after Copeland explained to him what he intended to do with his research and how it would benefit the Tarahumaras, Gonzalez agreed to help. He took Copeland to his village and served as an

intermediary. Copeland says, thanks to him, the Tarahumaras understood what their mission was and started trusting us. Entering the world of Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. To reach their homeland, he must strive two and half days from Huston Texas. He loads up his vehicle with goods that the tribe's men can't easily get and gives the goods to them as a gesture of friendship. The Tarahumaras, who don't believe any humiliating wealth, take the food and share among themselves. For Copeland, the experience has not only been academically satisfying but also has enriched his life in several ways. "I see people rejecting technology and living a very hard, traditional life, which offers me another notion about the meaning of progress in the western tradition," he says. "I experienced the simplicity of living in nature that I would otherwise only be able to read about. I see a lot of beauty and their sense of sharing and concern for each other."

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. Why did James Copeland want to study the American Indian tribe - Tarahumaras?
13. How did Gonzalez help James Copeland?
14. What does the speaker say about James Copeland's trip to the Tarahumaras village?
15. What impressed James Copeland about the Tarahumaras tribe?

Recording 1 □□□□□□

What is a radical? It seems today that people are terrified of the term, particularly of having the label attached to them. Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission, thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs, and more important, preserving the power of a select minority who are mostly wealthy white males in western society. Feminism is a perfect example of this phenomenon. The women's movement has been plagued by stereotypes, misrepresentations by the media, and accusations of man hating and radicalism, when the basic foundation of feminism is simply that women deserve equal rights in all facets of life. When faced with a threat of being labeled radical, women back down from their worthy cause and consequently participate in their own oppression. It has gotten to the point that many women are afraid to call themselves feminists because of the stigma attached to the word. If people refuse to be controlled and intimidated by stigmas, the stigmas lose all their power. Without fear on which they feed such stigmas can only die. To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm while advocates a change in the existing state of affairs. On closer inspection, it becomes clear that the norm is constantly evolving and therefore is not a constant entity. So why then is deviation from the present situation such a threat when the state of affairs itself is unstable and subject to relentless transformation? It all goes back to maintaining the power of those who have it and preventing the rights of those who don't. In fact, when we look at the word "radical" in a historical context,

nearly every figure we now hold up as a hero was considered a radical in his or her time. Radicals are people who effect change. They are the people about whom history is written. Abolitionists were radicals. Civil rights activists were radicals, even the founders of our country in their fight to win independence from England were radicals. Their presence in history has changed the way our society functions, mainly by shifting the balance of power that previously existed. Of course there are some radicals who have made a negative impact on humanity. But undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals. That being said, next time someone calls me a radical, I will accept that label with pride.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What usually happens when people are accused of being radical?
17. What is the speaker's definition of a radical?
18. What does the speaker think of most radicals in the American history?

Recording 2 □□□□□□□□

We are very susceptible to the influence of the people around us. For instance, you may have known somebody who has gone overseas for a year or so and has returned with an accent perhaps. We become part of our immediate environment. None of us are immune to the influences of our own world and let us not kid ourselves that we are untouched by the things and the people in our life. Fred goes off to his new job at a factory. Fred takes his 10-minute coffee break, but the other workers take a half an hour. Fred says, what's the matter with you guys? Two weeks later, Fred is taking 20-minute breaks. A month later, Fred takes his half hour. Fred is saying, if you can't beat them, join them. Why should I work any harder than the next guy? The fascinating thing about being human is that generally we are unaware that there are changes taking place in our mentality. It is like returning to the city smog after some weeks in the fresh air. Only then do we realize that we have become accustomed to the nasty smells. Mix with critical people, and we learn to criticize. Mix with happy people, and we learn about happiness. What this means is that we need to decide what we want from life and then choose our company accordingly. "You may well say that is going to take some effort. It may not be comfortable. I may offend some of my present company." Right. But it is your life. Fred may say I'm always broke frequently depressed. I'm going nowhere and I never do anything exciting. Then we discover that Fred's best friends are always broke, frequently depressed, going nowhere and wishing that life was more exciting. This is not coincidence, nor is it our business to stand in judgment of Fred. However, if Fred ever wants to improve his quality of life, the first thing he'll need to do is recognize what has been going on all these years. It's no surprise that doctors as a profession suffer a lot of ill health because they spend their lives around sick people. Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons. Traditionally, nine out of ten children whose parents smoke, smoke

themselves. Obesity is in part an environmental problem. Successful people have successful friends. And so the story goes on...

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about us as human beings?
20. What does the speaker say Fred should do first to improve his quality of life?
21. What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?

Recording 3 □□□□

Virtually every American can recognize a dollar bill at a mere glance. Many can identify it by its sound or texture, but few people indeed can accurately describe the world's most powerful, important currency. The American dollar bill is colored with black ink on one side and green on the other. The exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely guarded government secret. Despite its weighty importance, the dollar bill actually weighs little. It requires nearly 500 bills to tip the scales at a pound. Not only is the dollar bill lightweight, but it also has a brief lifespan. Few dollar bills survive longer than 18 months. The word "dollar" is taken from the German word "taler," the name for the world's most important currency in the 16th century. The taler was a silver coin first minted in 1518 under the reign of Charles the 5th, emperor of Germany. The concept of paper money is a relatively recent innovation in the history of American currency. When the constitution was signed, people had little regard for paper money because of its steadily decreasing value during the colonial era. Because of this lack of faith, the new American government minted only coins for common currency. Interest-bearing bank notes were issued at the same time, but their purpose was limited to providing money for urgent government crises, such as American involvement in the war of 1812. The first noninterest-bearing paper currency was authorized by congress in 1862, at the height of the civil war. At this point, citizens, old fears of devalued paper currency had calmed, and the dollar bill was born. The new green colored paper money quickly earned the nickname "greenback." Today, the American dollar bill is a product of the federal reserve and is issued from the 12 federal reserve banks around the United States. The government keeps a steady supply of approximately 2 billion bills in circulation at all times. Controversy continues to surround the true value of the dollar bill. American history has seen generations of politicians argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency. However, for the present, the American dollar bill holds the value that is printed on it and little more. The only other guarantee on the bill is a federal reserve pledge as a confirmation in the form of government securities.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about the American dollar bill?
23. What does the speaker say about the exact composition of the American dollar bill?

24. Why did the new American government mint only coins for common currency?
25. What have generations of American politicians argued for?

2020 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) She has not received any letter from the man.
B) Her claim has been completely disregarded.
C) She has failed to reach the manager again.
D) Her house has not been repaired in time.
2. A) Their caravan was washed away by the flood.
B) The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.
C) Their entire house was destroyed by the flood.
D) The roof of their cottage collapsed in the flood.
3. A) The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.
B) The woman's inaccurate description of the whole incident.
C) The woman's ignorance of the insurance company's policy.
D) The woman's misreading of the insurance company's letter.
4. A) Revise the terms and conditions of the contract.
B) Consult her lawyer about the insurance policy.
C) Talk to the manager of Safe House Insurance.
D) File a lawsuit against the insurance company.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) They are both worried about the negative impact of technology.
B) They differ greatly in their knowledge of modern technology.
C) They disagree about the future of AI technology.
D) They work in different fields of AI technology.
6. A) Stimulating and motivating.
B) Simply writing AI software.
C) More demanding and requiring special training.
D) Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.

- 7. A) Old people would be taken care of solely by unfeeling robots.
- B) Humans would be tired of communicating with one another.
- C) Digital life could replace human civilization.
- D) There could be jobs nobody wants to do.
- 8. A) It will be smarter than human beings.
- B) Chips will be inserted in human brains.
- C) It will take away humans' jobs altogether.
- D) Life will become like a science fiction film.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) Try to earn as much money as possible.
- B) Invest shrewdly in lucrative businesses.
- C) Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.
- D) Restrain themselves from high-risk investments.
- 10. A) Cut 20% of their daily spending.
- B) Ask a close friend for advice.
- C) Try to stick to their initial plan.
- D) Start by doing something small.
- 11. A) A proper mindset.
- B) An ambitious plan.
- C) An optimistic attitude.
- D) A keen interest.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) She found her outfit inappropriate.
- B) She was uninterested in advertising.
- C) She often checked herself in a mirror.
- D) She was unhappy with fashion trends.
- 13. A) To save the expenses on clothing.
- B) To keep up with the current trends.
- C) To meet the expectations of fashion-conscious clients.
- D) To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day.
- 14. A) It boosts one's confidence when looking for employment.

- B) It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.
 - C) It helps people succeed in whatever they are doing.
 - D) It enhances people's ability to work independently.
15. A) Design their own uniform to appear unique.
- B) Fight the ever-changing trends in fashion.
 - C) Do whatever is possible to look smart.
 - D) Wear classic pieces to impress their clients.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) Their failure to accumulate wealth.
- B) Their obsession with consumption.
 - C) The deterioration of the environment.
 - D) The ever-increasing costs of housing.
17. A) Things that we cherish most.
- B) Things that boost efficiency.
 - C) Things that cost less money.
 - D) Things that are rare to find.
18. A) They are mostly durable.
- B) They are easily disposable.
 - C) They serve multiple purposes.
 - D) They benefit the environment.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) All respondents were afraid of making a high expense claim.
- B) A number of respondents gave an average answer of 400 miles.
 - C) Most of the respondents got compensated for driving 384 miles.
 - D) Over 10% of the respondents lied about the distance they drove.
20. A) They endeavored to actually be honest.
- B) They wanted to protect their reputation.
 - C) They cared about other people's claims.
 - D) They responded to colleagues' suspicion.
21. A) They seem positive.
- B) They are illustrative.
 - C) They seem intuitive.

D) They are conclusive.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Older people's aversion to new music.
B) Older people's changing musical tastes.
C) Insights into the features of good music.
D) Deterioration in the quality of new music.
23. A) They seldom listen to songs released in their teens.
B) They can make subtle distinctions about music.
C) They find all music sounds the same.
D) They no longer listen to new music.
24. A) The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.
B) The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it.
C) The more you are exposed to something, the deeper you'll understand it.
D) The more you are exposed to something, the more familiar it'll be to you.
25. A) Teenagers are much more sensitive.
B) Teenagers are much more sentimental.
C) Teenagers' memories are more lasting.
D) Teenagers' emotions are more intense.



Conversation 1 □□□□□□

Paul: Good morning, safe house Insurance. My name is Paul. How can I help you today?

Wilson: Morning. I wouldn't say that it's good from where I'm standing. This is Miss Wilson and this is the third time I've called this week since receiving your letter about our insurance claim. I'm getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded.

Paul: Miss Wilson, thank you for calling back. Can I take some details to help me look at your claim?

Wilson: It's Miss May Wilson of 15 South Sea Road in Cornwall. And the details are that our village was extensively flooded 2 months ago. The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water and five of us have been living in a caravan ever since. You people are still withholding the money we are entitled to over a bizarre, technical detail. And it's not acceptable, Paul!

Paul: Miss Wilson, according to the notes on your account, the bizarre, technical detail that you mentioned refers to the fact that you hadn't paid house insurance the month before the incident.

Wilson: That money left our account, and now that you should be paying now, you're suddenly saying that you didn't receive it on time. I'm really skeptical

about this claim.

Paul: The contract does say that any miss payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract and may affect claims. Of course, I can pass you on to my manager to talk to you more about this.

Wilson: I've already spoken to him and you can tell him I'm furious now and that your company has a lawsuit on its hands. You will be hearing from my lawyer. Goodbye.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What is the woman complaining about?
2. What is the problem the woman's family encountered?
3. What has caused the so called "bizarre, technical detail" according to the man?
4. What did the woman say she would do at the end of the conversation?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

W: How do you feel about the future of artificial intelligence? Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it.

M: AI? I'm not so optimistic actually. In fact, it's something we should be concerned about.

W: Well, it will help us humans understand ourselves better. And, when we have a better understanding of ourselves, we can improve the world.

M: Well, one thing is for sure: Technology is evolving faster than our ability to understand it. And in the future AI will make jobs kind of pointless.

W: I think artificial intelligence will actually help create new kinds of jobs which would require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks.

M: I doubt that very much. Probably the last job that will remain will be writing AI software. And then eventually, AI will just write its own software.

W: At that time, we're going to have a lot of jobs which nobody would want to do, so we'll need artificial intelligence for the robots to take care of the old guys like us.

M: I don't know. There's a risk that human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life. AI will be able to completely simulate a person in every way possible. In fact, some people think we're in a simulation right now.

W: That's impossible. Humans can't even make a mosquito. Computers only have chips. People have brains and that's where the wisdom comes from.

M: Once it's fully developed, AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans as we would be much slower thinkers in comparison.

W: I'm not so sure. A computer is a computer and a computer is just a toy.

M: Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast, so the computer will just get impatient talking to humans. It will be barely getting any information out.

W: Well, I believe there's a benevolent future with AI. I also think you watch too many science fiction films.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?
6. What will new kinds of jobs be like according to the woman?
7. What is the risk the man anticipates?
8. What is the man's concern about AI technology?

Passage 1 □□□□

To achieve financial security, how much you save is always more important than the amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest. If you're under 30 years old, your goal should be to save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions. This is irrespective of how much you earn. Approximately 50% should be reserved for the essential like food and accommodation. The remaining 30% is for recreation and entertainment. But for many young people, it'll be difficult to designate such a large proportion of their income for savings. If you find it hard to save any money at all, start by cutting all unnecessary spending, allocate a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent for savings, and gradually increase that amount. Always keep that 20% goal in mind for prevent yourself from becoming complacent. It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan. But if you adopt the right mindset, you should be able to make it work for you. So, what should you be doing with the money that you are saving? Some must be kept easily accessible in case you need some cash in emergency. The largest proportion should be invested in retirement plans, either for the young employer or privately. And you can keep some money for high risk but potentially lucrative investments. Dividends can be re-invested or used to purchase something you like. By following this plan, you should hopefully be able to enjoy your life now, and still be financially secure in the future.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What are people under 30 advised to do to achieve financial security?
10. What should people do if they find it difficult to follow the speaker's advice on their financial plan?
11. What does the speaker think is important for achieving financial security?

Passage 2 □□□□□

I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends, mainly because I'm aware that we live in an image-obsessed world. However, when I first started my job, occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts, and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess. Was I being held back by my choice of clothing? The sure answer is "Yes", especially when clients are quick to judge you on your style rather than your work. But no one can be unique with their outfit every day. I mean that's why uniforms were invented. So, here's what I did. I created my own uniform. To do this, I chose an appropriate outfit. Then I bought multiple items of the same style in different shades. Now, I never worry about what I'm wearing in the morning even if I do get a bit tired

of just wearing the same classic pieces. Overall, when it comes to work, you have to ask yourself: will looking smarter can enhance my ability to do my job? For some, this question may not be an issue at all, especially if you work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients face to face. But if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often "yes". So rather than finding a system, I think we should just do whatever helps us to achieve our goals that work. If that means playing a safe with your image, then let's face it. It's probably worth it.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What do we learn about the speaker when she first started her job?
13. Why were uniforms invented according to the speaker?
14. What does the speakers say about looking smarter?
15. What does the speaker advise people to do in an image-obsessed world?

Recording 1 □□□□□□□□

Did you know that Americans have approximately 3 times the amount of space we had 50 years ago? Therefore, you'd think we'd have sufficient room for all of our possessions. On the contrary, the personal storage business is now a growing industry. We've got triple the space, but we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more. This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debt, enormous environmental footprints, and perhaps not coincidentally, our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century. I'm here to suggest an alternative that having less, might actually be a preferable decision. Many of us have experienced, at some stage, the pleasure of possessing less. I propose that less stuff and less space can not only help you economize, but also simplify your life. I recently started an innovative project to discover some creative solutions that offered me everything I required. By purchasing an apartment that was 40 square meters instead of 60, I admittedly saved \$200,000. Smaller space leads to reduce utility bills, and also a smaller carbon footprint. Because it's designed around an edited collection of possessions, limited to my favorite stuff, I'm really excited to live there. How can we live more basically? Firstly, we must ruthlessly cut the unnecessary objects out of our lives. To stem consumption, we should think before we buy, and ask ourselves, "will it truly make me happier?" Obviously, we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we're going to love for years. Secondly, we require space efficiency. We want appliances that are designed for use most of the time, not for occasional use. Why own a six-burner stove when you rarely use even three burners? Finally, we need multifunctional spaces and housewares. I combined a movable wall with transforming furniture to get more out of my limited space. Consider my coffee table. It increases in size to accommodate ten. My office is tucked away, easily hidden. My bed simply pops out the wall. For guests, I can relocate the movable wall and utilize the foldable guest beds I installed. I'm not saying we should all live in tinier apartments, but consider

the benefits of an edited life. When you return home and walk through your front door, take a moment to ask yourselves, "could I do with a little life editing? Will that give me more freedom and more time?"

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What has prevented Americans' happiness levels from increasing?

17. What things should we possess according to the speaker?

18. What do we learn about the items in the speaker's home?

Recording 2 □□

Now, believe it or not. People sometimes lie in order to maintain a good honest reputation -- even if it hurts them to do so. At least, this is what a team of scientists is suggesting, with evidence to prove it. Picture this scenario: you often drive for work and can be compensated for up to 400 miles per month. Most people at your company drive about 300 miles each month. But this month you drove 400 miles. How many miles do you think you'd claim in your expense report? The scientist asked this exact question as part of the study we're discussing today. With surprising results, they found that 12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure, giving an average answer of 384 miles. In other words, they lied about their number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed. The researchers believe this was to seem honest with the assumption being that others would be suspicious of a high expense claim. But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment? The researchers explained that many people care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be judged by others. If they care enough, they're concerned about appearing honest and not losing the respect of others - maybe greater than their desire to actually be honest. The researchers assert that the findings suggest that when people obtain very favorable outcomes, they anticipate other people's suspicious reactions and prefer lying and appearing honest to telling the truth and appearing as selfish liars. So why is this research important? Well, experts generally agreed there are two main types of lie, selfish liars and liars that are meant to benefit others. The first, as you may predict, is for selfish gain, such as submitting a fraudulent claim to an insurance company, while the second involves lying to help others or not offend others. For example, telling a friend whose outfit you don't like that they look great. But the researchers are suggesting a third type of lying: lying to maintain a good reputation. Now this hypothesis is new, and some skeptics argue that this isn't a whole new category of lie. But the findings seem intuitive to me. After all, one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others. So it seems highly likely that people will lie to seem honest.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What did the team of scientists find in their study?

20. Why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment according to the researchers?

21. What does the speaker think of the researchers' findings?

Recording 3 □□□□□□□□

Why do old people dislike new music? As I've grown older, I often hear people my age say things like, "They just don't make good music like they used to." Why does this happen? Luckily, psychology can give us some insights into this puzzle. Musical taste begins crystallized as early as age 13 or 14. By the time we're in our early 20s, these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly. In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music. Meanwhile, popular songs released when you're in your early teens are likely to remain quite popular among your age group for the rest of your life. There could be a biological explanation for this, as there's evidence that the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms, and melodies deteriorate with age. So to older people, newer, less familiar songs might all sound the same. But there're maybe some simpler reasons for older people's aversion to new music. One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect", which in essence means that the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it. This happens with people we know, the advertisements we see, and the songs we listen to. When you're in your early teens, you probably spend a fair amount of time listening to music or watching music videos. Your favorite songs and artists become familiar, comforting parts of your routine. For many people over 30, job and family obligations increase, so there's less time to spend discovering new music. Instead, many will simply listen to old, familiar favorites from that period of their lives when they had more free time. Of course, those teen years weren't necessarily carefree. They're famously confusing, which is why so many TV shows and movies revolve around the high school turmoil. Psychology research has shown that the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later. And we also know that intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences. Both of these might explain why the songs we listen to during this period become so memorable and beloved. So, there's nothing wrong with your parents because they don't like your music. Rather, it's all part of the natural order of things.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker mainly discuss in this talk?

23. What have studies found about most people by the time they turn 33?

24. What do we learn from one of the most researched laws of social psychology?

25. What might explain the fact that songs people listen to in their teen years are memorable and beloved?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) A driving test.
B) A video game.
C) Traffic routes.
D) Cargo logistics.
2. A) He found it instructive and realistic.
B) He bought it when touring Europe.
C) He was really drawn to its other versions.
D) He introduced it to his brother last year.
3. A) Traveling all over the country.
B) Driving from one city to another.
C) The details in the driving simulator.
D) The key role of the logistics industry.
4. A) Clearer road signs.
B) More people driving safely.
C) Stricter traffic rules.
D) More self-driving trucks on the road.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) It isn't so enjoyable as he expected.
B) It isn't so motivating as he believed.
C) It doesn't enable him to earn as much money as he used to.
D) It doesn't seem to offer as much freedom as he anticipated.
6. A) Not all of them care about their employees' behaviors.
B) Few of them are aware of their employees' feelings.
C) Few of them offer praise and reward to their employees.
D) Not all of them know how to motivate their employees.

- 7. A) Job satisfaction.
- B) Self-awareness.
- C) Autonomy.
- D) Money.
- 8. A) The importance of cultivating close relationships with clients.
- B) The need for getting recommendations from their managers.
- C) The advantages of permanent full-time employment.
- D) The way to explore employees' interests and talents.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) Consumers visualize their activities in different weather.
- B) Good weather triggers consumers' desire to go shopping.
- C) Weather conditions influence consumers' buying behavior.
- D) Consumers' mental states change with the prices of goods.
- 10. A) Active consumption.
- B) Direct correlation.
- C) Individual association.
- D) Mental visualization.
- 11. A) Enabling them to simplify their mathematical formulas.
- B) Helping them determine what to sell and at what price.
- C) Enabling them to sell their products at a higher price.
- D) Helping them advertise a greater variety of products.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) A naturally ventilated office is more comfortable.
- B) A cool office will boost employees' productivity.
- C) Office air-conditioning should follow guidebooks.
- D) Air-conditioning improves ventilation in the office.
- 13. A) People in their comfort zone of temperature are more satisfied with their productivity.
- B) People in different countries vary in their tolerance to uncomfortable temperatures.
- C) Twenty-two degrees is the optimal temperature for office workers.

- D) There is a range of temperatures for people to feel comfortable.
14. A) It will have no negative impact on work.
B) It will be immediately noticeable.
C) It will sharply decrease work efficiency.
D) It will cause a lot of discomfort.
15. A) They tend to favor lower temperatures.
B) They suffer from rapid temperature changes.
C) They are not bothered by temperature extremes.
D) They become less sensitive to high temperatures.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) It overlooked the possibility that emotions may be controlled.
B) It ignored the fact that emotions are personal and subjective.
C) It classified emotions simply as either positive or negative.
D) It measured positive and negative emotions independently.
17. A) Sitting alone without doing anything seemed really distressing.
B) Solitude adversely affected the participants' mental well-being.
C) Sitting alone for 15 minutes made the participants restless.
D) Solitude had a reductive effect on high-arousal emotions.
18. A) It proved hard to depict objectively.
B) It went hand in hand with sadness.
C) It helped increase low-arousal emotions.
D) It tended to intensify negative emotions.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) It uses up much less energy than it does in deep thinking.
B) It remains inactive without burning calories noticeably.
C) It continues to burn up calories to help us stay in shape.
D) It consumes almost a quarter of the body's total energy.
20. A) Much of the consumption has nothing to do with conscious activities.
B) It has something to do with the difficulty of the activities in question.
C) Energy usage devoted to active learning accounts for a big part of it.
D) A significant amount of it is for performing difficult cognitive tasks.
21. A) It is believed to remain basically constant.

- B) It is a prerequisite for any mental activity.
- C) It is conducive to relieving mental exhaustion.
- D) It is thought to be related to food consumption.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Job candidates rarely take it seriously.
 B) Job seekers tend to have a ready answer.
 C) Job seekers often feel at a loss where to start in answering it.
 D) Job candidates can respond freely due to its open-ended nature.
23. A) Follow their career coaches' guidelines.
 B) Strive to take control of their narrative.
 C) Do their best to impress the interviewer.
 D) Repeat the information on their resume.
24. A) To reflect on their past achievements as well as failures.
 B) To produce examples for different interview questions.
 C) To discuss important details they are going to present.
 D) To identify a broad general strength to elaborate on.
25. A) Getting acquainted with the human resources personnel.
 B) Finding out why the company provides the job opening.
 C) Figuring out what benefits the company is able to offer them.
 D) Tailoring their expectations to the company's long-term goal.



Conversation 1 □□□□□

W: This is unbelievable. Unlike any video game I've ever played before, it's so boring, yet so relaxing at the same time. How did you hear about this driving simulator?

M: My brother introduced it to me last year. I was surprised to find how educational and realistic it was. It's called Euro Truck Simulator, but they have other versions as well for America and so on. I was really drawn to the scenery. The routes go through parts of the country you don't normally see as a tourist.

W: Yeah, I can see that. It seems so simple, just transporting cargo from point A to point B, driving from one city to another. But I really appreciate all the details that go into the game. It's even given me a new appreciation for the logistics industry and traffic on the road.

M: I completely agree. My brother also introduced me to some videos of someone that streams the game online. It was fascinating to watch, really. This guy drove very carefully, obeyed all the road signs and traffic rules - such a contrast to most violent games.

W: Honestly, playing has inspired me to look into the industry more. I've read articles about how self-driving trucks may soon be available and could greatly impact cargo logistics. Considering all that goes into driving these larger vehicles, it's amazing that we could soon have that kind of technology.

M: Ha. I've gone one step further. I registered to take a safe driving course to improve my real-life driving skills. In a way, I feel like I have a head start compared to other students in the class. Playing this video game has given me some maneuvering practice already.

W: I'm not sure how accurate the video game is compared to real-life situations. But if it results in more drivers looking both ways before entering an intersection, I'd say that's a positive outcome.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
2. What does the man say about the driving simulator?
3. What does the woman say she really appreciates?
4. What outcome does the woman expect from the driving simulator?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

W: How do you like being self-employed?

M: There are obvious benefits, though I don't seem to have the freedom I anticipated as I just don't seem able to decline work offers. And working alone, there have been times when I've found that money alone provides insufficient motivation. Have you experienced the same since you began working for yourself?

W: Sometimes, yes. Unlike the rest of the workforce who have managers to prompt motivation whenever they're feeling lazy or bored, we self-employed workers perform our jobs without a manager to lift our spirits. There's no one around to offer praise or initiate collaboration, no one to make greater use of our interests and talents.

M: That's a fact. Not every manager behaves with such awareness and care, of course. And certainly not all managers have a clue how to motivate people. Still having a manager nearby at least indicates there's an opportunity they'll be decent enough to look out for you when your energy and focus begin to deplete.

W: The motivator I value most is autonomy. I've learned not to sacrifice my prized autonomy by working all hours of the day and by saying yes to every client request.

M: Yes. I need to remind myself that I selected this lifestyle for the independence. I don't miss aspects of permanent full-time employment I disliked, such as the office politics, job insecurity, inflexible hours and so on. I wouldn't mind a bit more in the form of praise though, praise which is on the record.

W: That'll come with time. Relatedness is inevitably cultivated via human interaction. Engaging with clients, getting written testimony and

recommendations, staying in contact with clients afterwards, these are things you'll find will come in due course and provide you with motivation.

M: You're right. That's an area I do need to put some more effort into - building closer relationships with those who engage my services and skills.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the man say about his life of being self-employed?
6. What does the man say about managers?
7. What do speakers value most about self-employment?
8. On what point does the man agree with the woman?

Passage 1 □□□□□

Weather is a constant force in our lives, but there is little marketing research on how it affects businesses. Now, a new study reveals how sunny and snowy conditions influence consumer behavior. Those weather conditions trigger consumers to mentally visualize using products associated with the respective weather. This leads to consumers placing a higher value on those products. That is, they're willing to pay more money for them. But the correlation is only found with products related to being outside. How does this work? Researchers give the example of a beach towel. On a sunny day, consumers who see that product are not just looking at the towel itself, they are likely imagining themselves lying on the towel in the sun. This mental picture of using the towel increases the value of the product in the consumers' mind. Researchers put forward the following hypothesis to explain their findings. They think the mental picture works in sunshine and snow because these weather conditions have a positive association with outside activities. The effect is not seen with rainy weather. Researchers assert this is because there aren't many activities that are enabled by rain. Most products associated with rain, like umbrellas, are only used for protection from the weather, and not for any activities. Researchers believe that companies that sell a wide array of products online can benefit most from the insights this study provides. Online sellers often use complex mathematical formulas to determine what products to feature and how to price these products. Incorporating more data about weather would allow them to make better decisions. This could bolster sales.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What do we learn about the finding of the new study?
10. What does the passage say may increase the value of products for consumer?
11. How can the findings of the new study benefit online sellers according to the researchers?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

Setting the office air-conditioning at about 22°C has become standard practice across the world. Numerous guidebooks across the world on heating, ventilation and air-conditioning claim office performance peaks at 22 degrees.

Many people indeed find relief from soaring summer temperatures in air-conditioned offices. But recent studies have challenged the accepted wisdom that a cool office is more productive. The reality is more complex. Researchers conducted a review of all studies relating to air-conditioning and productivity. They found that 2 degrees was probably a little chilly, even at the height of summer. For a person dressed in typical summer clothing, an optimal range would be between 23 and 26 degrees. And people can even tolerate temperatures beyond this comfort zone as long as they can adjust their clothing and expectations. In fact, even on very hot days, it makes sense to turn the air-conditioning up. People often chase just one optimum temperature, and this is understandable when people feel hot. But there is a range of at least three to four degrees which does not have any adverse impact. Another issue related to this is that people can become psychologically dependent on air-conditioning. If they're used to the environment which is air-conditioned, they tend to prefer lower temperatures. But the studies found that almost all humans became accustomed to the new temperature. It was only at the extreme ends of the temperature range where people's productivity suffered. This range was above 26 degrees and below degrees.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What is the accepted wisdom concerning the office environment?
13. What did researchers find from their review of all studies relating to air-conditioning and productivity?
14. What do we learn about using a little less air-conditioning during hot weather?
15. What happens when people are used to an air-conditioned environment?

Recording 1 □□□□□□□□□□

Psychology research has tended to portray solitude as a negative experience. Studies conducted in the 1970s and 1990s suggested that people felt less happy when alone as compared to being with others. However, a new paper shows an alternative view of solitude, one in which solitude can be positive. Let's start by looking at the earlier research. It had a couple of shortcomings. First, it measured emotion on a scale from positive to negative, overlooking the possibility that our positive and negative emotions can fluctuate independently. Also, it categorized emotions as simply positive or negative. It didn't consider that emotions arouse us to different degrees, and that both positive and negative emotions can arouse us a lot or a little. That is, whether positive or negative, emotions can be either high arousal or low-arousal. High-arousal emotions include excitement on the positive side or anger on the negative side, while low-arousal ones include feeling calm on the positive side or lonely on the negative. This new research attempted to overcome these shortcomings. Researchers began with a simple study. They asked participants to spend 15 minutes sitting alone without engaging in any activity, and

measured how this solitude influences their emotional state. This experiment specifically aimed to determine the effect of solitude on high-arousal emotions. It looked at positive emotions such as being excited or interested, and negative emotions including being scared or distressed. The results were clear. After 15 minutes of solitude, the participants showed reductions in both types of emotion. A second study measured the effects of solitude on low-arousal emotions. These included both positive and negative emotions, such as feeling calm, relaxed, sad or lonely. That experiment found that all of these emotions were increased by time alone. Thus it seems past depictions of solitude were wrong. It doesn't have a simple emotional effect that can be characterized as good or bad. Rather, it changes the intensity of our inner experience. It amplifies quieter emotions, but it diminishes the intensity of stronger feelings. It's worth clarifying that these findings relate to relatively brief periods of solitude. This is distinct from prolonged loneliness. Research has demonstrated that the latter is correlated with an assortment of negative physical and psychological effect. How can people benefit from being alone? The findings here suggest that people can use solitude to regulate their emotions. Solitude can help us become quiet after excitement, calm after an angry episode, or simply feel at peace.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What is one of the criticisms directed at the early research on solitude?
17. What do we learn about the results of the new research?
18. What did the second experiment in the new research find about solitude?

Recording 2 □□□□

In 1984, the World Chess Championship was called off abruptly, due to the withered frame of a player who was competing for the title. He wasn't alone in experiencing the extreme physical effects of the game. Elite players can reportedly burn up to an absurd 6000 calories in one day. Does that mean that thinking harder is a simple route to losing weight? Well, when the body is at rest, we know that the brain uses up a startling 20%-25% of the body's overall energy. This level of utilization actually makes the brain the most energy-expensive organ in the body, and yet it makes up only 2% of the body's weight, overall. So the more we put this organ to work, the more calories will burn? Technically, the answer is yes, for cognitively difficult tasks. What counts as a "difficult" mental task varies between individuals. But generally, it could be described as something that the brain cannot solve easily using previously learned routines, or tasks that change the conditions continuously. However, deep thinking will not burn off the calories gained from eating a sugary snack. Because in relation to the brain's huge, overall energy usage, which is devoted to a multitude of tasks, the energy required just to think harder is actually comparatively tiny. We are unconscious of most of what uses up the brain's energy. A lot of that activity is unrelated to conscious activities like learning how to sing or play the guitar. The brain is able to

allocate blood and thus energy to particular regions that are being active at that point. But the overall energy availability in the brain is thought to be constant. So while there might be significant increases in energy use at localized regions of the brain when we perform difficult cognitive tasks, when it comes to the whole brain's energy budget overall, these activities don't significantly alter it. So why did the chess champion grow too skinny to compete in his chess competition? The general consensus is that it mostly comes down to stress and reduced food consumption, not mental exhaustion. Keeping your body pumped up for action for long periods of time is very energy demanding. If you can't eat as often or as much as you can or would normally - then you might lose weight.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about the brain when the body is at rest?
20. What does the speaker say about the consumption of the brain's energy?
21. What do we learn about the overall energy availability in the brain?

Recording 3 □□□□□□

"Tell me about yourself" may seem like an easy job interview question, but the open-ended nature of this question often leaves job seekers at a loss where to start. This common question is actually a critical test of a job candidate's communication skills. So it's important not to give an unprepared response or mess it up. "Tell me about yourself" is often the first question professional career coaches prepare people for when they give interview guidance. It's the opportunity for the candidate to take control of the narrative and tell their story in a way that really matters to their audience. It takes hard work and extensive preparation to answer this question well. When a person goes to a job interview, their interviewer has presumably read their resume, so they don't need to repeat the information. But that's what most people will do, as it's their instinct to recite things that are already on their resume. It's important for job seekers to do their homework on two crucial aspects. First, they are not just telling someone a fact about themselves. They're telling a story. And stories take work to create. Coming up with a good story means getting reflective about what made their career accomplishments - something they're proud of, and what strengths those accomplishments highlight. Candidates shouldn't pick a broad general strength to elaborate on, such as "I'm smart. I work hard and I get things done." To come up with multiple career accomplishments or examples for different interview questions, job seekers should talk with others, especially people who know them, partners, friends or co-workers who will bring up different stories than the ones they remember. Secondly, candidates should know what's at stake for the company with this job opening. What they really are asking you is "tell me why you are going to help me." If the person is a prepared candidate, they should have already figured out those things. They've read the job description and researched the company on the Internet. What job applicants ought to be

looking for is what the company is up to, what they are trying to accomplish and what is preventing them from accomplishing those things. How long should it take to answer? Around a minute. That's about right for most people's attention spans. Under a minute could seem rushed, while over two minutes, will start to feel more like a speech. But the length of the answer is not an exact science, and candidates need to keep their career story focused and tailored to their audience.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about the job interview question "tell me about yourself"?

23. What will most people do when they come to a job interview?

24. Why should job seekers talk with partners, friends and coworkers?

25. What other important preparation should job seekers make before an interview?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) He is going to leave his present job.
B) He is going to attend a job interview.
C) He will meet his new manager in two weeks.
D) He will tell the management how he really feels.
2. A) It should be carefully analyzed.
B) It should be kept private.
C) It can be quite useful to senior managers.
D) It can improve interviewees' job prospects.
3. A) It may do harm to his fellow employees.
B) It may displease his immediate superiors.
C) It may adversely affect his future career prospects.
D) It may leave a negative impression on the interviewer.
4. A) Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website.
B) Network with his close friends to find a better employer.
C) Do some practice for the exit interview.
D) Prepare a comprehensive exit report.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Her career as a botanist.
B) Her latest documentary.
C) Her month-long expedition.
D) Her unsuccessful journey.
6. A) She was caught in a hurricane.
B) She had to live like a vegetarian.
C) She suffered from water shortage.
D) She had to endure many hardships.

7. A) They could no longer bear the humidity.
B) They had no more food in the canoe.
C) A flood was approaching.
D) A hurricane was coming.
8. A) It was memorable.
B) It was unbearable.
C) It was fruitful.
D) It was uneventful.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) It ensures the accuracy of their arguments.
B) It diminishes laymen's interest in science.
C) It hurts laymen's dignity and self-esteem.
D) It makes their expressions more explicit.
10. A) They will see the complexity of science.
B) They feel great respect towards scientists.
C) They tend to disbelieve the actual science.
D) They can learn to communicate with scientists.
11. A) Explain all the jargon terms.
B) Do away with jargon terms.
C) Find appropriate topics.
D) Stimulate their interest.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill.
B) The erupting gas might endanger local children.
C) There was oil leakage along the Gulf Coast.
D) The local gassy hill might start a huge fire.
13. A) The massive gas underground.
B) Their lack of the needed skill.
C) Their lack of suitable tools.
D) The sand under the hill.
14. A) It was not as effective as he claimed.

- B) It rendered many oil workers jobless.
 - C) It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.
 - D) It was not popularized until years later.
15. A) It ruined the state's cotton and beef industries.
- B) It totally destroyed the state's rural landscape.
 - C) It resulted in an oil surplus all over the world.
 - D) It radically transformed the state's economy.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) Insufficient motivation.
- B) Tough regulations.
 - C) Unsuitable jobs.
 - D) Bad managers.
17. A) Ineffective training.
- B) Toxic company culture.
 - C) Overburdening of managers.
 - D) Lack of regular evaluation.
18. A) It was based only on the perspective of employees.
- B) It provided meaningful clues to solving the problem.
 - C) It was conducted from frontline managers' point of view.
 - D) It collected feedback from both employers and employees.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) It is expanding at an accelerating speed.
- B) It is bringing prosperity to the region.
 - C) It is yielding an unprecedented profit.
 - D) It is seeing an automation revolution.
20. A) It creates a lot of new jobs.
- B) It exhausts resources sooner.
 - C) It causes conflicts between employers and employees.
 - D) It calls for the retraining of unskilled mining workers.
21. A) They will wait to see its effect.
- B) They welcome it with open arms.
 - C) They accept it with reservations.

D) They are strongly opposed to it.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017.

B) Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.

C) They kill more people than any infectious disease.

D) Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable.

23. A) They are not as reliable as claimed.

B) They rise and fall from year to year.

C) They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.

D) They show a difference between rich and poor nations.

24. A) Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure.

B) Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.

C) Many of them are following the example set by Thailand.

D) Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road.

25. A) Foster better driving behavior.

B) Abolish all outdated traffic rules.

C) Provide better training for drivers.

D) Impose heavier penalties on speeding.



Conversation 1 □□□□

Man: It's my last day at work tomorrow. I'll start my new job in 2 weeks. My human resources manager wants to conduct an interview with me before I leave.

Woman: Ah, an exit interview. Are you looking forward to it?

Man: I'm not sure how I feel about it. I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time, but I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel.

Woman: To my way of thinking, there are two main potential benefits that come from unleashing an agitated stream of truth during an exit interview. The first is release. Unburdening yourself of frustration, and perhaps even anger to someone who isn't a friend or close colleague can be wonderfully free.

Man: Let me guess. The second is that the criticism will, theoretically, help the organization I'm leaving to improve, making sure employees of the future are less likely to encounter what I did?

Woman: That's right. But the problem with the company improvement part is that very often it doesn't happen. An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn't. In my company, the information gained from these interviews

is often not confidential. The information is used as dirt against another manager, or can be traded among senior managers.

Man: Now you've got me rethinking what I'll disclose in the interview. There is always a chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry. It is a pretty small industry after all.

Woman: Anything you initially gained from the instant satisfaction of telling it like it is, you might lose down the track by injuring your future career prospects.

Man: Right. Perhaps I would be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites.

Woman: You could. And don't do the interview at all. Exit interviews are not mandatory.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?
2. What does the woman think of the information gained from an exit interview?
3. Why does the man want to rethink what he will say in the coming exit interview?
4. What does the man think he had better do?

Conversation 2 □□□□

Henry: Today, I'm talking to the renowned botanist, Jane Foster.

Jane: Thank you for inviting me to join you on the show, Henry.

Henry: Recently, Jane, you've become quite a celebrity, since the release of your latest documentary. Can you tell us a little about it?

Jane: Well, it follows my expedition to study the vegetation indigenous to the rain forest in equatorial areas of southeast Asia.

Henry: You certainly get to travel to some very exotic locations.

Jane: It was far from glamorous, to be honest. The area we visited was accessible only by canoe and the living conditions in the hut were primitive to say the least. There was no electricity, and our water supply was a nearby stream.

Henry: How were the weather conditions while you were there?

Jane: The weather was not conducive to our work at all, since the humidity was almost unbearable. At midday, we stayed in the hut and did nothing. It was too humid to either work or sleep.

Henry: How long did your team spend in the jungle?

Jane: Originally, we planned to be there for a month. But in the end, we stayed for only 2 weeks.

Henry: Why did you cut the expedition short?

Jane: Halfway through the trip, we received news that a hurricane was approaching. We had to evacuate on very short notice.

Henry: That sounds like a fascinating anecdote.

Jane: It was frightening. The fastest evacuation route was through river rapids.

We had to navigate them carrying all of our equipment.

Henry: So overall was the journey unsuccessful?

Jane: Absolutely not. We gathered a massive amount of data about the local plant life.

Henry: Why do you put up with such adverse conditions?

Jane: Botany is an obsession for me. Many of the destinations I visit have stunning scenery. And I get to meet a variety of people from all over the world.

Henry: So where will your next destination be?

Jane: I haven't decided yet.

Henry: Then we can leave it for another vacation. Thanks.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the man want Jane Foster to talk about?
6. Why does the woman describe her experience as far from glamorous?
7. Why did the woman and those who went with her end their trip halfway?
8. What does the woman think of the journey?

Passage 1 □□□□

Scientists often use specialized jargon terms while communicating with laymen. Most of them don't realize the harmful effects of this practice. In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots, later said they were less interested in science than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms. They also felt less informed about science and less qualified to discuss science topics. It's noteworthy that it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined in the text. Even when the terms were defined, readers still felt the same lack of engagement as readers who read jargon that wasn't explained. The problem is that the mere presence of jargon sends a discouraging message to readers. Hillary Shulman, the author of the study, asserts that specialized words are a signal. Jargon tells people that the message isn't for them. There's an even darker side to how people react to jargon. In another study, researchers found that reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science. They found the opposite, when a text is easier to read. Then, people are more persuaded. Thus, it's important to communicate clearly when talking about complex science subjects. This is especially true with issues related to public health, like the safety of new medications and the benefits of vaccines. Shulman concedes that the use of jargon is appropriate with scientific audiences. But scientists who want to communicate with the general public need to modify their language. They need to eliminate jargon.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What does the passage say about the use of jargon terms by experts?
10. What do researchers find about people reading scientific articles containing jargon terms?

11. What does Shulman suggest scientists do when communicating with the general public?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□□□

At the beginning of the twentieth century, on the Gulf coast in the US state of Texas, there was a hill where gas leakage was so noticeable that schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire. Patio Higgins, a disreputable local businessman, became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill. Oil wells weren't drilled back then. They were essentially dug. The sand under the hill defeated several attempts by Higgins' workers to make a proper hole. Higgins had forecast oil at 1000 feet, a totally made-up figure. Higgins subsequently hired a mining engineer, captain Anthony Lucas. After encountering several setbacks, captain Lucas decided to use a drill, and his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry. In January 1901, at 1020 feet, almost precisely the depth predicted by Higgins Wild Gas, the well-roared and suddenly ejected mud and six tons of drilling pipe out of the ground, terrifying those present. For the next nine days until the well was capped, the well poured out more oil than all the wells in America combined. In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry. Cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. Higgins' well changed that. The boom made some prospectors millionaires, but the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas. In the 1930s, prices crashed to the point that in some parts of the country, oil was cheaper than water. That would become a familiar pattern of the boom or bust Texas economy.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What did Texas businessmen Patio Higgins believe?
13. What prevented Higgins' workers from digging a proper hole to get the oil?
14. What does the passage say about Captain Lucas's drilling method?
15. What do we learn about Texas oil industry boom?

Recording 1 □□□□□□□□□□□□

Most people dislike their jobs. It's an astonishing but statistical fact. A primary cause of employed dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that many believe they have terrible managers. Few describe their managers as malicious or manipulative, though, while those types certainly exist, they are minority. The majority of managers seemingly just don't know any better. They're often emulating bad managers they've had in the past, is likely they've never read a management book or attended a management course. They might not have even reflected on what good management looks like and how it would influence their own management style. The researchers interviewed employees about their managers. Beginning with a question about the worst manager they had ever had from this, the researchers came up with four main causes of why some managers are perceived as being

simply awful at their jobs. The first cause was company culture, which was seen by employees as enabling poor management practices. It was specifically stressful work environments, minimal training, and a lack of accountability that were found to be the most blame worthy. Often a manager superiors can effectively encourage a manager's distasteful behavior when they fail to discipline the person's wrong doings. Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic. The second cause was attributed to the managers' characteristics: those deemed to be most destructive were odd people, those without drive, those allow personal problems into the workplace, and those with an unpleasant temperament or personality in general. The third cause of poor management was associated with their deficiency of qualifications, not so much the form of variety one obtains from a university, but the informal variety that comes from credible work experience and professional accomplishments. The fourth cause concerned managers who've been promoted for reasons other than potential. One reason in particular why these people had been promoted was that they had been around the longest. It wasn't their skill set, or other merits that got them the job, it was their tenure. A point worth making is that the study was based only on the perspective of an employee's. The researchers didn't ask senior leaders what they thought of their front-line managers. It's quite possible, their content with how the individuals they promoted are now performing, merrily ignorant of the damage they're actually causing. Which might explain why, as the researchers conclude, those same middle managers are usually unaware that they are a bad manager.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What is a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research?
17. What is one of the causes for poor management practices?
18. What do we learn about the study on job dissatisfaction?

Recording 2 □□□□□□□□

With the use of driver-less vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead. Iron ore is a key ingredient in steel-making. The mining companies here produce almost 300 million tons of iron ore a year. The 240 giant autonomous trucks in use, in the Western Australian mines, can weigh 400 tons, fully loaded, and travel at speeds of up to sixty kilometers per hour. They are a technological leap, transporting iron ore along routes which run for hundreds of kilometers from mines to their destinations. Here when the truck arrives at its destination, staff in the operation center direct it precisely where to unload. Vast quantities of iron ore are then transported by autonomous trains to ocean ports. Advocates argue these automated vehicles will change mining forever. It may only be five years before the use of automation technology leads to a fully robotic mine. A range of factors has pushed Western Australia's desert

region to the lead of this automation revolution. These include the huge size of the minds, the scale of equipment and the repetitive nature of some of the work. Then there's the area's remoteness, at 502,000 square kilometers. It can sometimes make recruiting staff a challenge. Another consideration is the risks when humans interact with large machinery. There are also the financial imperatives. The ongoing push by the mining corporations to be more productive and more efficient is another powerful driver in embracing automation technology. The concept of a fully autonomous mind is a bit of a misleading term, however. This is because the more technology is put into the field, the more people are needed to deploy, maintain and improve it. The automation and digitization of the industry is creating a need for different jobs. These include data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence. The mining companies claim automation and robotics present opportunities to make mining more sustainable and safer. Employees will be offered a career that is even more fulfilling and more rewarding. Workers' union have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology. But they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology. Their main concern is the potential impact on remote communities. As automation spreads further, the question is how these remote communities will survive when the old jobs are eliminated. And this may well prove to be the most significant impact of robotic technology in many places around the world.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What does the passage say about the mining industry in Western Australia?

20. What is the impact of the digitization of the mining industry?

21. What is the attitude of workers' union towards the introduction of new technology?

Recording 3 □□□□□□□□□□

According to official statistics, Thailand's annual road death rate is almost double the global average. Thai people know that their roads are dangerous, but they don't know this could easily be changed. Globally, road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease. Researchers at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in America put the death toll in 2017 at 1.24 million. According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century. But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries. In many poor countries, road accidents are killing more people than ever before. Those countries have swelling young populations of fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes and a limited supply of surgeons. It is impossible to know for sure, because official statistics are so inadequate. But deaths are thought to have risen by 40% since 1990 in many low income countries. In many rich countries, by contrast, roads are becoming even safer. In Estonia and Ireland, for example, the number of deaths has fallen by about two thirds since the late 1990s. But the most important and

intriguing changes are taking place in middle income countries, which contain most of the world's people, and have some of the most dangerous roads. According to researchers in China and South Africa, traffic deaths have been falling since 2000, and in India since 2012, and the Philippines reached its peak four years ago. The question is whether Thailand can soon follow suit. Rob McKinney, head of the International Road Assessment Program, says that all countries tend to go through three phases. They begin with poor, slow roads. In the second phase, as they grow wealthier, they pave the roads, allowing traffic to move faster and pushing up the death rate. Lastly, in the third phase, countries act to make their roads safer. The trick, then, is to reach the third stage sooner by focusing earlier and more closely on fatal accidents. How to do that? The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habits are practices which people know they should follow that often don't. Dangerous driving is not a fixed cultural trait, as some imagine. People respond to incentives such as traffic laws that are actually enforced.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about traffic accidents in Thailand?
23. What do we learn from an American institute's statistics regarding road deaths?
24. What is said about middle income countries?
25. What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Weird.
B) Efficient.
C) Tolerant.
D) Toxic.
2. A) They are arrogant.
B) They are ignorant.
C) They are ambitious.
D) They are accommodating.
3. A) They can think big.
B) They can air their views.
C) They can break conventions.
D) They can work flexible hours.
4. A) It can alter people's mindsets.
B) It can lead to new discoveries.
C) It enables people to learn and grow.
D) It is conducive to critical thinking.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) He kept looking for the best place to stay.
B) He met many tourists from other countries.
C) He had a great time sightseeing and relaxing.
D) He managed to visit a different city each day.
6. A) Prioritize what is essential to their best advantage.
B) Stretch out the process in search of the optimal.
C) Deliberate the consequences that may occur.
D) Take all relevant factors into consideration.

- 7. A) Time pressure.
- B) Tight budget.
- C) Modern technology.
- D) Fierce competition.
- 8. A) Research as many different options as possible.
- B) Avoid going over the same options repeatedly.
- C) Focus on what is practical.
- D) Trust their gut instinct.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) It is beneficial to poor as well as rich communities.
- B) It is conducive to children's future development.
- C) It is welcome to parents but not to children.
- D) It is not of much help to younger children.
- 10. A) It may put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage.
- B) It gives the majority of students ready access to their teachers.
- C) It effectively improves the learning quality of students in rural areas.
- D) It can bridge the learning gap between kids of different backgrounds.
- 11. A) Diligent students tend to do their homework independently.
- B) The focus of homework should always be on school subjects.
- C) Doing homework exerts a positive effect on kids' personality development.
- D) The benefits of doing homework vary widely from individual to individual.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) It was something he apologized for later.
- B) It was ridiculed by the New York Times.
- C) It was a forty-nine-year plan.
- D) It was considered visionary.
- 13. A) It was of great significance to rocket science.
- B) It was completed in the state of New Mexico.
- C) It was somehow delayed about 12 minutes.
- D) It failed due to a sudden change of weather.
- 14. A) A laboratory and test range was already set up there.

- B) Its climate was ideal for year-round rocket launching.
 - C) A weather expert invited him to go there for his mission.
 - D) Its remote valleys were appealing to him and his family.
15. A) He won an award from the US government for his work.
- B) He gained recognition from rocket scientists worldwide.
 - C) He was granted over 200 patents in rocket technology.
 - D) He boosted the military strength of the United States.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) It requires entrepreneurial experience.
- B) It is usually financially rewarding.
 - C) It can be quite frustrating.
 - D) It can be rather risky.
17. A) It contributes to rapid business expansion.
- B) It inspires willingness to make sacrifices.
 - C) It reduces conflict among team members.
 - D) It encourages creation and innovation.
18. A) They have unrealistic expectations.
- B) They often work without any pay.
 - C) Few can find willing investors.
 - D) Many are idealistic dreamers.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) They have better dietary habits.
- B) They bear fewer social responsibilities.
 - C) They are born with a stronger ability to socialize.
 - D) They are better able to survive or handle disease.
20. A) They have a limited reproductive ability.
- B) They depend on adequate sleep to thrive.
 - C) They keep dividing throughout one's life.
 - D) They strengthen with regular exercise.
21. A) The process of ageing can ultimately be brought under control.
- B) Improved health care for the elderly will contribute to longevity.
 - C) Prevention of heart disease and stroke will increase life expectancy.

D) The resolution of age related diseases will solve the mystery of ageing.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) They are reluctant to follow instructions.

B) They fail to answer emails promptly.

C) They cannot understand directives.

D) They do not show due respect.

23. A) They have not been trained to follow the rules.

B) They are not satisfied with the management.

C) They want to avoid unnecessary losses.

D) They find their voice go unheeded.

24. A) When they are on good terms with their managers.

B) When they find their job goals easily attainable.

C) When they find their supervisors helpful.

D) When they are financially motivated.

25. A) They are a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior.

B) They prove to be a good means for managers to give instructions.

C) They should be reserved for urgent communication.

D) They are seldom used for sharing confidential data.



Conversation 1 □□□□

M: How are you enjoying your new job?

W: So far, so good. I don't miss having managers who deliver blunt, harsh feedback in the name of efficiency.

M: From the way you described your last company, no wonder they had a problem with high staff turnover.

W: Yeah. I couldn't wait to get out of there once my contract expired. The problem with a company culture that prizes directness above all else is that it creates a toxic culture of brilliant jerks that drives people out and erodes itself from within.

M: My company's managers tend to be accommodating and kind, overlooking mistakes or issues, so as not to hurt feelings. Issues often get ignored there until they build up and reach a crisis point.

W: That's not surprising. My new company seems to employ a feedback policy that combines compassion and directness. Employees have the power to speak up, give feedback, disagree, and discuss problems in real time. It seems to help us to course correct, improve and meet challenges while also building teams that collaborate and care for one another.

M: But that would be based on an atmosphere of mutual trust, wouldn't it?

Otherwise, people might interpret feedback as some kind of personal attack.

W: True. Without an atmosphere of trust, feedback can create stress and self-doubt. But I think when we get feedback from someone we trust, we understand that the feedback isn't some kind of personal attack, it's actually a kind of support because it's offered in the spirit of helping us improve. I think sometimes people need to shift their mindsets around how they receive feedback.

M: Yes. Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow. It's the basis for healthy parenting, lasting friendships, career development, and so much more. If we shelter our children, friends, and colleagues from information that might enrich and enhance their lives, we're not being caring. We're actually doing harm to them.

W: That's exactly right.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. How does the woman describe her previous company's culture?
2. What does the man say about his company's managers?
3. What does the woman say the employees in her new company can do?
4. What does the man say about constructive feedback?

Conversation 2 □□□□

W: How was your holiday? Not too many other tourists around, were there?

M: No, very few relatively. But I found myself moving from one accommodation to another, trying to find the perfect place. It made me realize that indecision is a big problem for me. Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot.

W: It seems you suffer from fear of better options. I've read about it. It describes this loop of indecision as part of our programming. Essentially, we have this tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making process. Because as human beings, we are hard-wired to optimize. We have always looked to get the best things we can as a sort of survival of the fittest. Optimizing isn't the problem, but rather the process that we go through.

M: Well, that makes me feel better. But I think thanks to technology, we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice and customization. We can now see what we could have, how we might get it, and what others have that we might want. We keep looking over and return to the same options again and again.

W: Yes. Fear of better options offers little benefit. It's an ailment of abundance. You must have choices to have that fear of missing out on better options.

M: Yes. I need to note when I'm worrying about inconsequential things, I guess. If I'm spending too much time worrying over what to have for lunch, I'm robbing myself of the energy to focus on the things that matter.

W: Exactly. But for more important matters, I think gut instinct might be overrated. When you have 30 odd options, trusting your gut is not practical. What you need to do is research. Have a process, invest time exploring your

options, and eliminate as many things as you can. The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the man say about his holiday?
6. What does the woman say people tend to do when making decisions?
7. What has made decision making increasingly difficult?
8. According to the woman, what should people do when making important decisions?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□

The role of homework in classrooms is not a new debate. Many parents and teachers are ardent supporters of homework. But do all students benefit from homework? A 2006 research paper suggested some correlation between the amount of homework done by a student and future academic achievement for middle and high school students, but not so much for younger kids. A Stanford study in 2014, suggested the same was true for students in California's affluent communities. The findings challenged the idea that homework was "inherently good". The researchers concluded that there was an upper limit to the correlation between homework and achievement, suggesting that high school students shouldn't be doing more than two hours of homework a night. And the most valuable kind of homework for elementary level children was simply assigned free reading. The topic gets more complicated when we talk about the divide between rural and urban communities. Studies found that in remote areas, the poor quality or lack of Internet access can put students at a disadvantage, because 70% of teachers in these areas assign homework that requires Internet access. But one in three households doesn't have Internet. Experts assert homework requiring the Internet isn't fair. While the debate continues about the effect of homework on academic achievements, there are studies focusing on other benefits of homework. A study in Germany found that homework could have an effect on students' personalities, suggesting that doing homework might help kids to become more conscientious and independent learners.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What did the 2006 research find about homework?
10. What do experts think of homework requiring Internet access?
11. What conclusion could be drawn from the study in Germany?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

Robert Goddard, an American born in 1882, is widely regarded as the world's first rocket scientist. At age 27, Goddard published his first book in which he hypothesized that a rocket launched from Earth could reach the moon. Like many visionaries, the young scientist encountered numerous skeptics. In January 1920, the New York Times ridiculed Goddard's theory that rockets could be utilized for space exploration. 49 years later, Apollo 11 reached the

moon and the famed newspaper published an apology to Goddard. Goddard launched his first rocket from an aunt's farm in his native Massachusetts in March, 1926. His maiden rocket voyage lasted a mere 3 seconds. It scaled an altitude of only 12 meters. Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science. Goddard later, consulted with a weather expert and determined that the climate of New Mexico was ideal for year-round rocket launches. In 1930, Goddard and his family relocated there to a remote valley in the southwest of the country. There, he established a laboratory and test range. However, the ambitious scientist received negligible support from the government. For four years, wealthy businessman Daniel Guggenheim provided Goddard with an annual \$25,000 grant to pursue his dreams. Other rocket enthusiasts also raised funds for him. Over time, Goddard's rockets grew more sophisticated and included the installation of instruments. In spite of his many successes, Goddard was never able to interest the US military in rocket-propelled weapons. He was granted over 200 patents and continued to pioneer rocket technology until his death in 1945.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What do we learn about Goddard's idea of using rockets for space exploration?
13. What does the passage say about Goddard's first rocket launch?
14. Why did Goddard move to New Mexico?
15. What does the passage say about Goddard's achievements?

Recording 1 □□□□□□

Working for a new venture comes with a lot of risks - that is, instability, unclear responsibilities, and the need to be a master of all trades. But the primary benefit is usually the passion and excitement associated with playing a role in a promising new company. The person to thank for that passion and excitement is almost always the entrepreneur. There's something about the founder's energy and enthusiasm that infects the rest of the team. The willingness to take risks may inspire others to be more courageous. The optimism and positivity may motivate people to focus less on trivial and unimportant matters. The celebration of milestones may prompt staff to be more grateful about their own accomplishments and privileges. What becomes set in the firm's culture is a contagious collection of affirmative and positive emotions, which are usually shared among the team. Science has already done a good job of proving the results that follow. These include better processes, greater team cohesion, reduced conflict and sharper alertness. But what is yet to be demonstrated is whether the founder's passion leads to increased team performance. This was recently tested in research, which analyzed the teams of 73 new companies across a range of industries, such as IT, medicine, and energy. The CEOs were consulted once again, years after the initial analysis. And most shared their firm's performance reports, so that their success could be more objectively

measured. Entrepreneurial teams generally progress through three phases. The first is inventing a product or service. The second is founding the venture to sell that product or service. And the third is developing the firm so it continues to grow. The researchers discovered that when the team is passionate about the third phase - developing a firm - there's a clear link to performance, but the first phase - a passion for invention - is not a reliable indicator that the firm will still be open for business a few years later. Likewise, the second - a passion for founding the venture - doesn't necessarily translate into great success. The solution to great team performance stems from a willingness to recruit others who could direct their passion towards the third phase of entrepreneurialism: developing the business. Employing more staff can, in itself, be a risk for an entrepreneur, as is paying them big dollars to attract them. On many occasions, the entrepreneurs reported not paying themselves a wage at all initially in order to cover salaries and expenses.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about working for a new venture?

17. What has science demonstrated regarding the positive culture of a new venture?

18. What does the speaker say about entrepreneurs at the initial stage of a new venture?

Recording 2 □□□□

Aging is a curious thing, and people's desire to beat it and death has become an industry worth hundreds of billions of dollars. Despite the huge investment into research, aging remains somewhat obscure, although there are certain things researchers do understand. They know that women tend to have longer life spans, living on average six years longer than men. No one is really certain of the reason for this, although the speculation centers around the idea that women are more capable of surviving or handling disease than men. For virtually every disease, the effects are greater on men than they are on women. Some suggest that women's immune systems benefit from their tendency to prioritize and nurture social connections. But for me, this explanation is hardly convincing. Researchers also know to an extent what causes aging. For 60 years, it was believed that cells would continue to divide forever. It was only uncovered in relatively recent times that older people's cells divide a smaller number of times than younger people's. Only cancer cells in fact, are capable of dividing forever. Human cells have a limited reproductive ability. To an extent, we can postpone the eventual stop of cells' dividing through nutrition, exercise, good sleep, and even relaxation techniques. But we cannot stop the aging process. And researchers are yet to answer the ultimate question of ageing. Why does the body ultimately fall to pieces? In the opinion of some of the world's best scientific minds on the subject, part of the reason we don't yet have any answer is because many researchers are looking in the wrong direction. Many public health

policymakers believe that the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the aging process, but, say some top scientists that's completely erroneous. The point to win the diseases of childhood were eliminated, but this did not provide any insight into childhood development. In the same way, the idea that the resolution of age-associated diseases like heart disease and stroke will inform us about ageing is not based on sound science or logic. At best, if the major causes of death in developed countries were eliminated, this would only add a decade to average life expectancy. But while there is money available to be spent on it, the search to understand the secrets of aging will be ongoing.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about the possible reason why women tend to live longer?

20. What is the recent discovery about human cells?

21. What do many public health policymakers believe?

Recording 3 □□□□□□□□

Good afternoon. In today's talk, we will discuss how managers can get their staff to do what they are asked. Much to their frustration, managers often struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions. Often they blame their employees. "They don't read emails, they don't listen, they don't care." - that kind of thing. But according to recent research conducted in Australia, it looks like it's not the employees' fault, but the managers'. It's easy to understand why people sometimes disobey procedures intentionally. Occasionally, it's because they're pressured to finish in a short time. At other times, they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure - the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness. And every now and then, they just don't want to, maybe deliberately, or out of stubbornness. So apart from that, what else gets in the way of procedural compliance? The research scholars surveyed 152 blue-collar workers from two separate sites in the mining industry. They asked the workers a range of procedure-related questions, such as whether they found the procedures useful, how confident they felt in their job, how comfortable they were to speak up in the workplace, and how closely they followed any new procedures set by their managers. They were also asked to rate the extent to which they perceived their supervisors to be helpful. That last statement was the most instructive because as the researchers found, there was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directors. Supervisors' helping behavior was found to be motivational in nature. It increased employees' perception of the likelihood of success in the attainment of job goals, and therefore fostered a willingness to dedicate their effort and ability to their work. In short, managers should be ongoing role models for the change. As the saying goes, do as I do, not as I say. To affect behavioral change, what's

most required is interaction and involvement - the human touch - and, naturally, processes that add value. Although procedures are designed to guide and support employees' work, employees, it seems, can't always be expected to comply with procedures that are not seen as useful. And of course, managers shouldn't keep resending emails. They're an effective tool for the sharing of data reports, but they're a hopeless tool if what a manager's desiring is a change in behavior.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

- 22. Why are managers often frustrated with their employees?
- 23. Why do employees sometimes disobey procedures intentionally?
- 24. When are employees more likely to follow instructions according to the researchers?
- 25. What does the speaker say about emails?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) He was enjoying his holiday.
B) He was recovering in hospital.
C) He was busy writing his essays.
D) He was fighting a throat infection.
2. A) He broke his wrist.
B) He lost his antibiotics.
C) He slipped on ice and fell.
D) He was laughed at by some girls.
3. A) Turn to her father for help.
B) Call the repair shop to fix it.
C) Ask the manufacturer for repair.
D) Replace it with a brand-new one.
4. A) Help David retrieve his essays.
B) Introduce David to her parents.
C) Offer David some refreshments.
D) Accompany David to his home.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) She is a critic of works on military affairs.
B) She is an acclaimed hostess of Book Talk.
C) She is a researcher of literary genres.
D) She is a historian of military history.
6. A) It is about the military history of Europe.
B) It is set in the 18th and 19th centuries.
C) It is her fifth book of military history.
D) It is a war novel set in the future.

- 7. A) She visited soldiers' wives and mothers.
- B) She conducted surveys of many soldiers.
- C) She met a large number of soldiers in person.
- D) She looked into the personal lives of soldiers.
- 8. A) She doesn't have much freedom for imagination.
- B) It is not easy to make her readers believe in her.
- C) It is difficult to attract young readers.
- D) She has to combine fact with fiction.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) Santa Claus.
- B) Cocoa Seeds.
- C) A polar bear.
- D) A glass bottle.
- 10. A) To attract customer attention.
- B) To keep up with the times.
- C) To combat counterfeits.
- D) To promote its sales.
- 11. A) It resembles a picture in the encyclopedia.
- B) It appears in the shape of a cocoa seed.
- C) It has the drink's logo in the middle.
- D) It displays the image of Santa Claus.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) It often occurs among commuters.
- B) It promotes mutual understanding.
- C) It improves their mood considerably.
- D) It takes a great deal of effort to sustain.
- 13. A) Social anxiety.
- B) Excessive caution.
- C) Lack of social skills.
- D) Preference for solitude.
- 14. A) People usually regard it as an unforgettable lesson.

- B) Human brains tend to dwell on negative events.
 - C) Negative events often hurt people deeply.
 - D) People generally resent being rejected.
15. A) Contagious.
- B) Temporary.
 - C) Unpredictable.
 - D) Measurable.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) It depends heavily on tourism.
- B) It is flourishing in foreign trade.
 - C) It is mainly based on agriculture.
 - D) It relies chiefly on mineral export.
17. A) Tobacco.
- B) Bananas.
 - C) Coffee.
 - D) Sugar.
18. A) They toil on farms.
- B) They live a poor life.
 - C) They live in Spanish-style houses.
 - D) They hire people to do housework.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) They will be more demanding of their next generation.
- B) They will end up lonely, dependent and dissatisfied.
 - C) They will experience more setbacks than successes.
 - D) They will find it difficult to get along with others.
20. A) Failure to pay due attention to their behavior.
- B) Unwillingness to allow them to play with toys.
 - C) Unwillingness to satisfy their wishes immediately.
 - D) Failure to spend sufficient quality time with them.
21. A) It will enable them to learn from mistakes.
- B) It will help them to handle disappointment.
 - C) It will do much good to their mental health.

D) It will build their ability to endure hardships.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Failing to make sufficient preparations.
B) Looking away from the hiring manager.
C) Saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.
D) Making a wrong judgment of the interview.
23. A) Complaining about their previous job.
B) Inquiring about their salary to be paid.
C) Exaggerating their academic background.
D) Understanding their previous achievements.
24. A) Those who have both skill and experience.
B) Those who get along well with colleagues.
C) Those who take initiative in their work.
D) Those who are loyal to their managers.
25. A) Ability to shoulder new responsibilities.
B) Experience of performing multiple roles.
C) Readiness to work to flexible schedules.
D) Skills to communicate with colleagues.



Conversation 1 □□□□□□

Sara: Hi, David. I haven't seen you in class for almost 2 weeks. We thought you had disappeared on holiday earlier or something.

David: Hi, Sara, it's a bit of a long story I'm afraid. I got a throat infection last week and had to go to the hospital to get some antibiotics as I really wasn't getting any better.

Sara: Oh, yeah, there have been so many viruses going around this winter. The weather's been so awful for the last few weeks.

David: And on the way back from the hospital, I slipped on some ice and fell, and then had to go to the hospital to get an X-Ray because I basically thought I broke my wrist, although, thankfully, it's not broken. But I need to be careful with it for the next few weeks.

Sara: Oh, that's too bad. How unfortunate!

David: To make things worse, I managed to fall right in front of four girls from the 9th Grade. It was utterly humiliated. Plus, the laptop in my bag was broken, too.

Sara: Now, what a complete catastrophe! Is the laptop still under warranty? If it is, then you can easily send it back to the manufacturer, and they'll send you a brand new one for free. Surely.

David: The warranty ran out 3 days before I broke it. And all my essays are in there, and I need to hand them in before we break for the Christmas holidays.

Sara: Listen, I have the number of a really good, affordable computer repair shop at home. My dad has used this guy before and he can work miracles. Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop. You can have some tea and cookies, too.

David: Wow, thanks, Sara. That would be great. Let me just call my mom and let her know I'll be home a little bit later.

Question 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What did Sara think David was doing for the last 2 weeks?
2. What happened to David on his way back from the hospital?
3. What does Sara say they should do with the damaged computer?
4. What does Sara say she is going to do?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□

John: Welcome to this week's episode of Book Talk. With me today is Heidi Brown, a historian who has written five critically acclaimed books about military history.

Brown: Thanks for having me, John. I'm so excited to talk about my latest book which was published last month.

J: So, this book is a novel, your first attempt at that genre. I thought it was a bit of a departure for you.

B: I'd say it's a major departure as it's not just a work of fiction. It's set 200 years in the future.

J: Right. So how did that happen? You spent three decades writing about the past and focusing on the 18th and 19th centuries. And now you're speculating about the future.

B: After years of researching soldiers and chronicling their lives during battle, I just started wondering about other facets of their lives, especially their personal lives.

J: I can see that. Your novel is about soldiers, but it focuses on their relationships, especially the bonds between sons and mothers and men and their wives.

B: Yes. That focus came about when I still intended to write another book of history. I started by researching soldiers' actual personal lives, studying their letters home.

J: So how did that history book become a novel?

B: Well, I realized that the historical record was incomplete, so I'd either have to leave a lot of gaps or make a lot more assumptions than a historian should.

J: But why write a novel set in the future when your credentials are perfect for a historical novel? As a historian, any historical novel you write would have a lot of credibility.

B: I felt too constrained working with the past, like what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction, but writing about the future gave me more freedom

to imagine, to invent.

J: Having read your book, I'm glad you made that choice to move into fiction.

Question 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What did the man say about the woman?
6. What does the woman say about her newly published book?
7. What did the woman do before writing her new book?
8. What does the woman say about her writing history books?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□□□

Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus, there's one thing you'll find in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola: the characteristic glass bottle. Most Americans don't drink soda out of the glass bottles seen in Coke's ads anymore. But this week, the company is celebrating a century of the bottle that's been sold in more than 200 countries. Flash back to 1915, when a bottle of Coca-Cola cost just a nickel. As the soft drink gained in popularity, it faced a growing number of competitors - counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo. So according to Coca-Cola historian Ted Ryan, the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated. A product request was sent to eight different glass makers. Workers at the Root Glass Company got the request and began flipping through the encyclopedia at the local library, landing on cocoa seed. Though cocoa seed is not an ingredient of the soda, they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle. It won over Coke executives in Atlanta and would go on to receive its own trademark, spur collections and earn Coca-Cola an iconic image that made it part of American culture for a century. It was 100 years ago this week that the bottle earned a patent. By World War II, Coke bottle sales had ballooned into billions. Americans mostly consume Coke out of aluminum or plastic today, but the glass bottle remains a symbol of America that's readily recognized around the world.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What does the passage say appears in almost all ads for Coca-Cola?
10. Why did the Coca-Cola company decide to have special packaging designed?
11. What do we learn about the Coca-Cola bottle designed by the Root Glass Company?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

Research shows that a few moments of conversation with a stranger create a measurable improvement in mood. But most of us are reluctant to start these conversations because we presume the opposite. In an experiment, commuters who talked to nearby strangers found their commute more enjoyable than those who didn't. They were asked to predict whether they'd enjoy the commute more if they conversed with other people. Intriguingly, most expected the more solitary experience to be more pleasurable. Why is

this? Social anxiety appears to be the problem. People's reluctance to start conversations with nearby strangers comes partly from underestimating others' interest in connecting. The sad thing is that people presume that a nearby stranger doesn't want to converse and don't start a conversation. Only those who forced themselves to chat because it was required by the experiment found out what a pleasant experience it could be. Human beings are social animals. Those who misunderstand the impact of social interactions may not, in some contexts, be social enough for their own well-being. You should be chatting with the strangers you encounter. You may occasionally have a negative encounter that might stick in your memory. This is because the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events. But starting conversations with strangers is still well worth the risk of rejection. It may surprise you that conversing with strangers will make them happier too. The pleasure of connection seems contagious. People who were talked to had equally positive experiences as those who initiate a conversation.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What does research show about a conversation between strangers?
13. What prevents people from starting a conversation with strangers?
14. Why does a negative encounter with strangers stick in one's memory?
15. What does the passage say the pleasure of connection seems to be?

Recording 1 □□□□□□□□

The Caribbean islands are divided into two worlds, a rich one and a poor one. This tropical region's economy is based mainly on farming. Farmers are of two types: One is the plantation owner who may have hundreds of thousands of acres. In contrast, the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land. Most visitors to the Caribbean are rich, like the plantation owner. They do not realize or do not want to realize that many farm families barely manage to get by on what they grow. The Caribbean produces many things. Sugar is the main product. Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas, spices and citrus fruits, such as orange, lemon or grapefruit. From the West Indies also come oil, mineral pitch and many forest products. Jamaica's aluminum ore supplies are the world's largest. Oil comes from Trinidad, Aruba and Curacao. But for many of the smaller islands, sugar is the only export. Rum, a strong alcoholic drink - which is distilled from sugar cane - is also an export. The world's best rum comes from this area. Local kinds vary from the light rums of Puerto Rico to the heavier, darker rums of Barbados and Jamaica. American tourists enjoy stocking up on inexpensive high-quality Caribbean rum while they're on vacation. In Curacao, the well-known liquor of that name is made from the thick, outer skin of a native orange. Ever since America's colonial days, the Caribbean islands have been favorite places to visit. Since World War II, tourism has increased rapidly because great numbers of people go there. The islanders have built elaborate resorts, developed harbors and airfields, improved beaches and have expanded sea and air routes. Everything

is at the resort hotel, beach, shopping and recreation. The vacationer never has any reason to explore the island. As in most places, those who have money live well, indeed; those who don't have money live at various levels of poverty, but here the poor greatly outnumber the wealthy. A visitor will find rich people living in apartments or Spanish houses at the seaside or in the countryside. Their service might include a cook, a maid and a nurse for the children. Most of the people live well below the poverty level. In towns, they live crowded together in tiny houses. Islanders make the best they can of what they have. Their homes are quite shabby. Sadly, most tourists never see this side of the Caribbean.

Question 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about the economy of the Caribbean islands?
17. What is the main product of the Caribbean islands?
18. What do we learn about the majority of people in the Caribbean islands?

Recording 2 □□□□□□□□

Talk to anyone who is a generation not too older, and they would most likely comment that children are more spoiled these days. No one wants to have or be around demanding, selfish and spoiled children, those who get bad-tempered or silently brood when they're not given everything they want immediately. Paradoxically, the parents of such children encourage this demanding behavior in the mistaken belief that by giving their children everything they can, their children will be happy. In the short term, perhaps they are right. But in the longer term, such children end up lonely, dependent, chronically dissatisfied and resentful of the parents who try so hard to please them. Undoubtedly, parents want to raise happy children who are confident, capable and likable, rather than spoiled and miserable. One factor hindering this is that parents can't or don't spend enough quality time with their kids and substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets and the like. Rather than getting material things, children need parents' devoted attention. The quantity of time spent together is less important than the content of that time. Instead of instantly satisfying their wishes, parents should help them work out a plan to earn things they'd like to have. This teaches them to value the effort as well as what it achieves. Allow them to enjoy anticipation. Numerous psychological studies have demonstrated that children who learn to wait for things they desire are more likely to succeed in a number of ways later in life. One famous experiment in the 1960s involved 3- to 6-year-old children. They were given a choice between receiving a small reward, such as a cookie immediately, or if they waited 15 minutes, they could have two. Follow-up studies have found that those who chose to delay satisfaction are now more academically successful, have greater self-worth, and even tend to be healthier. If they fail, children should be encouraged to keep trying, rather than to give up, if they really want the desired result. This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment, which is associated with greater

success and satisfaction academically, financially, and in personal relationships. And lastly, parents should encourage their children to look at life from other points of view as well as their own. This teaches them to be understanding of and sympathetic towards others - qualities sure to take them a long way in life.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What will happen to children if they always get immediate satisfaction?
20. What may prevent parents from raising confident and capable children?
21. Why should children be encouraged to keep trying when they fail?

Recording 3 □□□□

It's not hard to mess up an interview. Most people feel nervous sitting across from a hiring manager, answering questions that effectively open themselves up for judgment. And your chances of being more carefully considered for the job can quickly go downhill just by saying the wrong thing at the wrong time. The most obvious thing not to do is complain. Employers want to hire positive people. Talking about a previous job negatively raises concerns that you might be difficult to manage, or you might be someone that blames management for your own poor performance. Don't say that you've moved around in jobs because you haven't found the right fit or feel that you were not challenged enough. Statements like these will make you sound aimless and lost. And interviewer may well think why would this role be any different for you. You will probably leave here in six months. It also begs a question of what type of relationship you had with your manager. It doesn't sound like you had open communication with him or her. Managers usually love people who can self-sustain and enable growth through taking initiative, who are strong at following through their work and who bring ideas and solutions to the table. If you were in a management or leadership position when discussing your current role, never take all the credit for accomplishments or achievements. Emphasize your team and how through their talents your vision was realized. Most successful leaders know that they are only as good as their team. And acknowledging this in an interview will go a long way towards suggesting that you might be the right person for the position you are applying for. Lastly, have a good idea of what your role would be. And try and convey the idea that you're flexible. Asking what your role would be suggests you will limit yourself purely to what is expected of you. In reality, your role is whatever you make of it. This is especially true in small companies, where the ability to adapt and take on new responsibilities is highly valued. And this is equally important, if you're just starting out. Entry-level interviewees would do well to demonstrate a broad set of skills in most interviews. It's important to have a wide skill set, as many startups and small companies are moving really fast. Employers are looking for candidates that are intelligent and can quickly adapt and excel in a growing company.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say can easily prevent an interviewee from getting a job?
23. What should the interviewee avoid doing in an interview?
24. What kind of employees do companies like to recruit?
25. What is especially important for those working in a small company?

2021 □ 12 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) It has given rise to much controversy.
B) It has been very favorably received.
C) It was primarily written for vegetarians.
D) It offends many environmentalists.
2. A) She neglects people's efforts in animal protection.
B) She tries to force people to accept her radical ideas.
C) She ignores the various benefits of public transport.
D) She insists vegetarians are harming the environment.
3. A) They are significant.
B) They are revolutionary.
C) They are rational.
D) They are modest.
4. A) It would help to protect the environment.
B) It would generate money for public health.
C) It would need support from the general public.
D) It would force poor people to change their diet.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Where successful people's strengths come from.
B) Why many people fight so hard for success.
C) How she achieved her life's goal.
D) What makes people successful.
6. A) Having someone who has confidence in them.
B) Having someone who is ready to help them.
C) Having a firm belief in their own ability.
D) Having a realistic attitude towards life.

- 7. A) They adjust their goals accordingly.
- B) They try hard to appear optimistic.
- C) They stay positive.
- D) They remain calm.
- 8. A) An understanding leadership.
- B) A nurturing environment.
- C) Mutual respect among colleagues.
- D) Highly cooperative teammates.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) They use their sense of hearing to capture their prey.
- B) Their food mainly consists of small animals and fish.
- C) They have big eyes and distinctive visual centers.
- D) Their ancestor is different from that of micro bats.
- 10. A) With the help of moonlight.
- B) By means of echolocation.
- C) With the aid of daylight vision.
- D) By means of vision and smell.
- 11. A) To make up for their natural absence of vision.
- B) To adapt themselves to a particular lifestyle.
- C) To facilitate their travel over long distances.
- D) To survive in the ever-changing weather.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) They acquire knowledge not found in books.
- B) They learn how to interact with their peers.
- C) They become more emotionally aggressive.
- D) They get much better prepared for school.
- 13. A) They are far from emotionally prepared.
- B) They tend to be more attracted by images.
- C) They can't follow the conflicts in the show.
- D) They lack the cognitive and memory skills.
- 14. A) Choose appropriate programs for their children.

- B) Help their children understand the program's plot.
 - C) Outline the program's plot for their children first.
 - D) Monitor their children's watching of TV programs.
15. A) Explain its message to their children.
- B) Check if their children have enjoyed it.
 - C) Encourage their children to retell the story.
 - D) Ask their children to describe its characters.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They are afraid of injuring their feet.
- B) They have never developed the habit.
 - C) They believe a little dirt harms no one.
 - D) They find it rather troublesome to do so.
17. A) Different types of bacteria existed on public-toilet floors.
- B) There were more bacteria on sidewalks than in the home.
 - C) Office carpets collected more bacteria than elsewhere.
 - D) A large number of bacteria collected on a single shoe.
18. A) The chemicals on shoes can deteriorate air quality.
- B) Shoes can upset family members with their noise.
 - C) The marks left by shoes are hard to erase.
 - D) Shoes can leave scratches on the floor.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) It is sinful and immoral.
- B) It is deemed uncivilized.
 - C) It is an uncontrollable behavior.
 - D) It is a violation of faith and trust.
20. A) Assess their consequences.
- B) Guard against their harm.
 - C) Accept them as normal.
 - D) Find out their causes.
21. A) Try to understand what messages they convey.
- B) Pay attention to their possible consequences.
 - C) Consider them from different perspectives.

D) Make sure they are brought under control.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Cultivation of new varieties of crops.
B) Measures to cope with climate change.
C) Development of more effective pesticides.
D) Application of more nitrogen-rich fertilizers.
23. A) The expansion of farmland in developing countries.
B) The research on crop rotation in developing countries.
C) The cooperation of the world's agricultural scientists.
D) The improvement of agricultural infrastructure.
24. A) For encouraging farmers to embrace new farming techniques.
B) For aligning their research with advances in farming technology.
C) For turning their focus to the needs of farmers in poorer countries.
D) For cooperating closely with policymakers in developing countries.
25. A) Rapid transition to become a food exporter.
B) Substantial funding in agricultural research.
C) Quick rise to become a leading grain producer.
D) Assumption of humanitarian responsibilities.



Conversation 1 □□□□□□□□

Brian: Good morning and welcome to People in the News. With me today is Megan Brown, an environmental activist whose controversial new book *Beyond Recycling* is making headlines.

Brown: Hi, Brian. Thanks for having me today. I'm excited to explain to the audience what my book is really about.

Brian: Critics of your book assert that you're trying to force radical changes on the entire country. Some claim that you want to force everyone to eat a vegetarian diet and make private transport illegal.

Brown: I'm aware of those claims, but they simply aren't true. People who haven't read the book are making assumptions about my arguments. They know I'm a vegetarian, that I don't wear leather or fur, and that I always use public transportation. So they're depicting me as a radical animal rights activist and environmentalist determined to force my beliefs on others.

Brian: But don't you want others to adopt your practices? You've campaigned for animal rights and the environment for decades.

Brown: I'd love it if people choose to live as I do. But my life choices are based on my personal convictions. They aren't my recommendations for others who don't share those convictions.

Brian: Well, in this excerpt from your book, you argue that meat consumption and private transport are devastating the environment and that the best choices for the planet are vegetarian diets and public transport.

Brown: I did write that. But those are examples of what I call best practices, not what I'm actually suggesting. In my guidelines for saving the environment, I suggest modest changes, like eating vegetarian meals two days a week.

Brian: You also endorse high taxes on meat and other animal products and increased taxes on gasoline. Those taxes could force poor people to adopt your life choices.

Brown: But the taxes I suggest aren't that high, less than 3% only. Plus, the money generated would be allocated to environmental protection, which benefits everyone.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What do we learn about the woman's new book?
2. What do some critics say about the author of the book?
3. What does the woman claim about the diet changes she suggested?
4. What does the woman say about her suggested tax increase?

Conversation 2 □□□□

M: With me in the studio today is Ms. Jane Logan, author of a new book, *Secrets to Success*. She claims to have uncovered how people achieve success. So Ms. Logan, in your book, you claim that successful people have many things in common. For instance, they know their strengths when pursuing a goal.

Logan: That's right. They also tend to be motivated by a negative or positive life event. They credit their success to having someone in their life who believes in them.

M: You also write that there are a number of different factors related to success. And while successful people are driven to achieve their goals, the ultra successful have even greater ambition.

Logan: Yes, greater ambition as well as a burning desire to be the best of the best is also a common characteristic.

M: Right. So those who are determined don't see obstacles as something that prevents success, but mere inconveniences that need to be overcome.

Logan: Absolutely. Successful people are also optimistic as it is important to stay positive while being aware of obstacles that can deter us from achieving our goals.

M: That's a good point. All too often, people give up at the first hurdle. Would you say then that most successful people make it all by themselves?

Logan: Not exactly. They are usually good at cooperating with people and understanding the needs of others.

M: So people will be willing to help them, I guess.

Logan: That's correct. And this often leads to a great deal of mutual respect, whether it's with a colleague, an assistant or even a receptionist.

M: Most successful people I know are very passionate about their work. Would you say that passion is the single biggest key to success?

Logan: Not entirely. There's a prerequisite, that is, you have to work in an environment that nurtures passion. If that exists, success will follow.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What has the woman revealed in her book?
6. What do successful people attribute their achievements to?
7. What do successful people do when faced with difficulties?
8. What is one prerequisite for passion at work according to the woman?

Passage 1 □□□□

The saying "blind as a bat" simply isn't correct. The truth is that all 1,100 bat species can see and often their vision is pretty good, although not as excellent as other night-hunting animals. There are two main groups of bats, which are believed to have evolved independently of each other, but both from a common ancestor. The first group, known as the mega bats, are mostly medium-sized or large bats who eat fruits, flowers, and sometimes small animals or fish. These species have distinctive visual centers and big eyes. They use senses of vision and smell to capture their prey. For example, Flying Foxes not only see well during daylight, but can also distinguish colors. They actually rely on their daylight vision and cannot fly during the night with no moonlight. The second group, called micro bats, are smaller in size and mostly eat insects. These species use echolocation to find their way and identify food. Scientists have proven that despite their poorly developed small eyes, these bats still can see during the day. When we consider the nightly lifestyle of these bats, we will see they have to be sensitive to the changing light levels because this is how they sense when to start hunting. Moreover, vision is used by micro bats to travel over long distances, beyond the range of echolocation. So the truth is, there are no bats which are naturally blind. Some species use their sense of hearing more than their eyes as a matter of adaptation to a particular lifestyle, but their eyes are still functional.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What do we learn about mega bats?
10. How do micro bats find their way and identify food?
11. Why do some species of bats use their sense of hearing more than their eyes?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

A study has found that educational TV shows come with an added lesson that influences the child's behavior. Children spending more time watching educational programs increase their emotional aggression toward other children. This shows that children can learn the educational lesson that was intended. However, they're also learning other things along the way. This unintended impact has to do with the portrayal of conflict in media and how

preschool-age children comprehend that conflict. TV and movie producers often incorporate an element of bad behavior. This is to teach children a lesson at the end of the program. Educational shows have pro-education and pro-social goals. However, conflict between characters is often depicted with characters being unkind to each other or they may use emotionally aggressive tactics with each other. Preschool children really don't get the moral of the story. That's because it requires that they understand how all the parts of the show fit together. You need pretty complicated cognitive skills and memory skills to be able to do that. These are still developing in young children. However, parents shouldn't completely constrain children's viewing. Parents should instead watch with their kids and help them to understand the plot. Parents can comment along the way and then explain the message at the end. They should explain how certain type of behavior was not appropriate. This will help children interpret and get the message and help them learn to watch the show for those messages.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What does the passage say about children watching educational programs?
13. Why can't preschool children get the moral conveyed in the TV programs?
14. What does the passage suggest parents do?
15. What should parents do right after watching the TV program?

Recording 1 □□□□□□

While it has long been a practice in Asian countries, many people in western countries have yet to embrace the no-shoes-in-the-house rule. For many in those countries, wiping their shoes before going inside is regarded as sufficient. After all, they may think a little dirt doesn't hurt anyone. But I can give you several good reasons why people should remove their shoes before going inside their homes. Bacteria are everywhere. They collect on your shoes when you walk along sidewalks, public toilet floors and even office carpets. In one study conducted at an American university, researchers collected microscopic germs from footwear. They found that up to 421,000 units of bacteria can collect on the outside of a single shoe. And it only takes a little bit of dirt to damage your timber floors. The more dirt you track in, the more it scratches and the more often you'd have to clean. The extra scrubbing will harm your floors over time. Shoes can also leave marks and scratches on floors, especially high heels or shoes with pointed or hard parts. These can dent and scratch your floor. And if you live in an apartment building, removing your noisy shoes is the polite thing to do out of consideration for your downstairs neighbors. Walking around with bare feet is actually better for your feet. It strengthens the muscles in your feet. Though many people are accustomed to wearing shoes during all their waking hours, the more time you spend wearing shoes, the more likely you are to incur foot injuries as a result. And if people aren't yet convinced by my arguments, I can give one

final reason. The dust and toxic chemicals you bring into your house via your shoes can deteriorate the air quality in your home. Toxic chemicals are everywhere in our lives: insect-killing chemicals used on public grass areas, cleaning chemicals on the floors of public areas. By kicking off your shoes before you enter the home, you are denying entry to these harmful chemicals. Given the amount of time we spend in classrooms, and the number of shoes that pass through them every day, you may well understand me if I were to propose a no-shoes-in-the-classroom rule.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. Why don't many westerners take off shoes before entering a house?
17. What is the finding of one study by researchers at an American university?
18. What is the final reason the speaker gives for removing shoes before entering a house?

Recording 2 □□□□□

Emotions are an essential and inseparable part of our consciousness. They are part of a built-in mechanism, which allows us to cope with the ups and downs of our lives both physically and mentally. When we hide our emotions and our true feelings, we stop being genuine, spontaneous and authentic in our relationships. When we put on cultivated and polished faces in the company of others, we stop being true to ourselves. Socially, it may be a good tactic to hide our true emotions, but morally it is also a breach of faith and trust. Although humans are more advanced and intelligent, animals are more genuine and authentic in their behavior and responses than human beings. The more educated we are, the less transparent and reliable we become. We are drawn to our pets because pets do not lie. One of the first steps in dealing with emotions such as anger or fear is to acknowledge them as normal and human. There is nothing sinful or immoral about being emotional, unless your emotions make you inhuman, insensitive and cruel to others. Feelings of guilt associated with emotions are more devastating and damaging than the experience of emotion itself. So when you deal with the problem of emotions, you should learn not only how to control them but also how to accept them and manage the guilt and anguish arising from them. Our brains are made up of a primitive inner core and a more evolved and rational outer core. Most of the time, the rational part of the mind controls the information coming from the primitive core and makes its own decisions as to what to do and how to respond. However, during critical situations, especially when a threat is perceived, the outer core loses control and fails to regulate the impulses and instinctual responses coming from the primitive brain. As a result, we let disturbing thoughts and emotions arise in our consciousness and surrender to our primitive behavior. In times of emotional turmoil, remember that emotions arise because your senses are wired to the primitive part of your mind which is self-regulated, autonomous and spontaneous. Your rational mind does not always deal with the messages coming from it effectively. These messages are

part of your survival mechanism and should not be stifled simply because emotions are unhealthy and betray your weaknesses. When emotions arise, instead of stifling them, pay attention to them and try to understand the messages they are trying to deliver. This way you make use of your emotions without losing your balance and inner stability.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about hiding one's emotions?
20. What should we do first in dealing with emotions?
21. What are we advised to do when emotions arise?

Recording 3 □□□□□□□□

Good morning, class. My topic today is how to feed a hungry world. The world's population is expected to grow from 6.8 billion today to 9.1 billion by 2050. Meanwhile, the world's population more than doubled from 3 billion between 1961 and 2007. Simultaneously, food production has been constrained by a lack of scientific research. Still, the task of feeding the world's population in 2050 seems easily possible. What is needed is a second green revolution. This is an approach that is described as the sustainable growth of global agriculture. Such a revolution will require a wholesale shift of priorities in agricultural research. There is an urgent need for new crop varieties. They must offer higher yields but use less water, nitrogen-rich fertilizers or other inputs. These new crops must also be more resistant to drought, heat and pests. Equally crucial is lower-tech research into basics such as crop rotation and mixed farming of animals and plants on small farms. Developing nations could score substantial gains in productivity by making better use of modern technologies and practices. But that requires money. It is estimated that to meet the 2050 challenge, investment must double to 83 billion US dollars a year. Most of that money needs to go towards improving agricultural infrastructure. Everything from production to storage and processing must improve. However, research agendas need to be focused on the needs of the poorest and most resource-limited countries. It is there that most of the world's population lives and it is there the population growth over the next decades will be the greatest. To their credit, the world's agricultural scientists are embracing such a broad view. In March, for example, they came together at the first Global Conference on Agricultural Research to begin working out how to change research agendas to help meet the needs of farmers in poorer nations. But these plans will not bear fruit unless they get considerably more support from policy-makers. The growth in public agricultural-research spending peaked in the 1970s and has been shrinking ever since. The big exception is China, where spending has far surpassed other countries over the past decade. China seems set to transition to become the key supplier of relevant science and technology to poorer countries. But developed countries have a humanitarian responsibility too. Calls by scientists for large increases in the appropriation of funds for public spending on

agricultural research are more than justified.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What is an urgent need for feeding the world's population in 2050, according to the speaker?

23. Where should most of the money be invested to feed the ever-growing population?

24. Why does the speaker give credit to the world's agricultural scientists?

25. What makes China exceptional in comparison with the rest of the world?



2019 年 6 月 考试

1-4 CABA 5-8 CDBD 9-11 ABC 12-15 DADA 16-18 BDC 19-21 DBA 22-25 ABCA

2019 年 6 月 考试

1-4 DBAD 5-8 ACBD 9-11 CBA 12-15 CADB 16-18 ADC 19-21 BAB 22-25 CDCB

2019 年 12 月 考试

1-4 ABAC 5-8 DBCB 9-11 CDD 12-15 ABCA 16-18 DAB 19-21 DAC 22-25 CBDC

2019 年 12 月 考试

1-4 DCBA 5-8 ADDB 9-11 CAA 12-15 BACD 16-18 DCD 19-21 DAB 22-25 BCAB

2020 年 6 月 考试

1-4 ADBC 5-8 BDAC 9-11 ADB 12-15 ADCB 16-18 ADC 19-21 DBA 22-25 CDBB

2020 年 6 月 考试

1-4 ADAB 5-8 BCDC 9-11 ABD 12-15 ADCB 16-18 ADC 19-21 BDA 22-25 BCAC

2020 年 12 月 考试

1-4 BBAD 5-8 CDCA 9-11 CDA 12-15 ADBC 16-18 BAC 19-21 DBC 22-25 ADAD

2020 年 12 月 考试

1-4 BACB 5-8 DDCA 9-11 CDB 12-15 BDAA 16-18 CDC 19-21 DAA 22-25 CDBB

2021 年 6 月 考试

1-4 ABCA 5-8 BDDC 9-11 BCB 12-15 ADCD 16-18 DBA 19-21 DAC 22-25 BCBA

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1-4 DDBC 5-8 ABCB 9-11 DAC 12-15 BABC 16-18 DCB 19-21 DAD 22-25 ABCA

2021 年 12 月 考试

1-4 ACBC 5-8 DDDA 9-11 DCB 12-15 CABA 16-18 CDB 19-21 BDB 22-25 CACA

2021 年 12 月 考试

1-4 ABDA 5-8 DACB 9-11 CBB 12-15 CDBA 16-18 CDA 19-21 DCA 22-25 ADCB